# Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6.........WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1850.........NO. 34.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor


**Terms of Subscription.**

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50

When payment is delayed over three months,......3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

**Terms of Advertising.**

Per Square of 16 lines, [illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| One square, 1 insertion,............ | $[illegible] |
| Do. do. 2 insertions,............ | [illegible] |
| Do. do. 3 do............ | 1 [illegible] |
| Do. do. 3 months, without change,............ | [illegible] |
| Do. do. 6 do....do....do............ | [illegible] |
| Do. do. 12 do....do....do............ | [illegible] |
| Do. do. 6 do....renewed weekly,............ | 12 [illegible] |
| Do. do. 12 do....do....do............ | 20 [illegible] |

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued in the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

**Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.**

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

**Closing of Mails.**

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

## Professional and Business Cards.

**ELI W. HALL,**

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.

☞ Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. 5

**JOHN L. HOLMES,**

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Brunswick.

☞ Office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office. 44

**EDWARD CANTWELL,**

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

**MARTIN & CRONLY,**

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.

A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

**CAPT. E. BENSON**

IS now ready to attend to the selling of all kinds of Country Produce on commission. Prompt attention will be given to all who will favor him with their custom.

March 15, 1850. 27-6m

**SAVAGE & MEARES,**

GROCERS and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, third door below Market, Wilmington, N. C.

EDWARD SAVAGE, [25] GASTON MEARES.

**C. MYERS,**

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

**J. S. WILLIAMS, Wilmington, N. C.,**

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, keeps constantly on hand large assortments of Gentlemen's Under Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, silk and linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., at prices far below the usual rates.

**OWEN HOLMES,**

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C

**GEORGE W. DAVIS,**

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1

**A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,**

DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

**WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,**

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

**G. & W. A. GWYER,**

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Cabinet Furniture in all its varieties; Bedsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c., Front Street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE GWYER, W. A. GWYER.

**W. H. GAUTIER,**

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, thankful for the patronage heretofore extended, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞ Office in Nutt's building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [April 5—30-3m

**T. F. ROBESON,**

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, [28-2m] Wilmington, N. C.

**JOHN HALL,**

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, [28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

**ALFRED ALDERMAN,**

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, [29-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

**W. T. J. VANN,**

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, [28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

**INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.**

THE undersigned having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, at March Term of New Hanover County Court, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has entered upon the duties of said office, and hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Strict and prompt attention will be paid to all business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on North Water Street, up stairs, a few doors from Rock Spring. B. F. KEITH.

Wilmington, N. C., March 22, 1850 28-3m*

**DAVID CASHWELL,**

GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant, 8 Wilmington, N. C.

**WILLIAM A. GWYER,**

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal CASH advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally. All business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention as usual.

☞ Office on Front Street, near Market. 37

**MILES COSTIN,**

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. DICKINSON, E. P. HALL, GILBERT POTTER, JOHN DAWSON, O. G. PARSLEY, Dr. T. H. WRIGHT, OWEN FENNELL, A. L. PRICE,

14v6 Wilmington, N. C.

**S. R. FORD,**

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.

Nov. 16—[10-tf

**HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.**

J. E. TOOMER is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them.

There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, and Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.

Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1850 33-12m

**TAILORING.**—The subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the **Tailoring Business** in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business, he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he asks, to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to *fit*, and to be made in a *workman-like manner*.

May 17, 1849. 36-1y] S. R. ROBBINS.

**TO FARMERS AND THE PUBLIC.**

DAVID F. McKINNE & CO., (S. R. POTTER and E. D. HALL,) have entered into a special Co-partnership, for the purpose of Butchering, and for no *other purpose* whatever. They take this opportunity to inform farmers generally, that they will pay cash for GOOD BEEF, and *none other*; they are fully supplied at present, and would advise those who wish to sell to them to communicate by letter before they drive their Stock to market. They would further inform the citizens that they have recently bought Mr. PETTEWAY out, under a positive assurance that we should have his custom and patronage. DAVID F. McKINNE & CO.

December 21, 1849 15-tf

HUNGARIAN Caps—One of the novelties of the age. For sale by

March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

**New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.**—The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASHWELL & BLOSSOM's old stand, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Military Fair Stitch*; also, *Congress* and other *Gaiters*, and *Shoes* of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

Wilmington, N. C., June 22, 1849. 41-1y

## General Notices.

MESSRS. BERNARD RATJEN and JOSEPH A. SINTAS, are authorized to act as my Attorneys during my absence from the State. JOHN G. BAUMAN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 19, 1850 32-3t*

**WANTED.**

THE subscriber will pay CASH for all kinds of Paper Manufacturer's stock, viz:

Old Canvas; White and colored Rags;

" Bagging; Grass and Tarred Rope.

L. N. BARLOW.

Wilmington, N. C., March 29, 1850 29-tf

**A CARD.**

TO the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity.—I would most respectfully call your attention to my Spring and Summer Goods, now opening, comprising all the styles of Millinery Goods, which will be disposed of at prices as low as at any other establishment in town.

With my grateful thanks for favors heretofore received, I most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

March 29, 1850 31-1y] MRS. V. R. PEIRSON.

**ORDERS NO. 20.**

**Headquarters 30th Regiment N. C. Militia,**

WILMINGTON, March 8th, 1850.

*To the Captains of the 30th Reg't N. C. Militia:*

YOU are hereby ordered to assemble your respective Companies at their usual place of parade, on the first Saturday in May next, and proceed to vote for Major, vice D. WILLIAMS, resigned.

The Officer highest in command will superintend the election, and certify the result to me.

R. G. RANKIN, Col. Com'g.

A. A. HARTSFIELD, Adjutant.

**A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,**

WATCH and Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., opposite the Chronicle Office, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

A. G. B. having just returned from the North, with a new stock of Elegant Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Ware, respectfully invite the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington, and country generally, to examine our stock before making a purchase elsewhere, as we flatter ourselves that we can sell goods at as low prices as any other establishment South. This stock is the third one we have received within the last five months, which is a proof that a quick sale and small profit is the best and only way to secure the good will and patronage ef the citizens generally.

N. B.—Every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Ware, personally repaired, and in a workman-like manner, not to be surpassed by any other establishment, and warranted for one year.

February 15, 1850 6

**CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**

THIS DAY entered into Co-Partnership, THOMAS C. CRAFT and EDMUND H. GRANT, under the firm of CRAFT & GRANT, who expect to keep constantly on hand, a complete supply of **Family Groceries.**

They occupy a store in Bettencourt's buildings, two doors below the corner.

Every attention will be given to business, and they hope to give satifaction to customers.

Wilmington, N. C., February 4th, 1850. 22-tf

THOS. C. CRAFT. EDMUND H. GRANT.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to J. KYLE, in the shape of notes, accounts, &c., will please call at his Store and settle forthwith, or he will be under the necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer.

N. B.—The Store occupied by him is for rent for the balance of the year. For terms, &c., apply at the Store of CARROLL & FENNELL. [Feb'y 1, 1850.

**Notice.**—Consignees and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

October 16, 1849. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

**TEN DOLLARS REWARD.**

RUNAWAY on the 6th of April, from the subscriber, residing on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, about 14 miles from Wilmington, a negro man named OWEN, belonging to the estate of JESSE CROOM, dec'd. OWEN is about 23 or 24 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high; a light mulatto; had on when he went away a pair of blue broadcloth pants and a black alpacca coat. He is believed to be lurking about Wilmington, or on the Sound, in New Hanover county. Masters of vessels are cautioned against harboring or concealing him on board their vessels, as the utmost rigor of the law will be enforced.

The above reward will be paid for his return to the subscriber, or his confinement in any Jail within the State.

April 19, 1850.—[32-3t] ED. D. WALKER, Jr.

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD FOR AARON.**

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and county aforesaid, by OWEN D. HOLMES, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named AARON, about 27 or 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high; weighing about 160 lbs.; knock-kneed, with a greater bend in the right than the left leg; large mouth, and shows a great deal of his gums when laughing—hath absented himself from his said master's service, and is lurking about in this county committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said slave AARON doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may KILL and DESTROY the said slave by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day of April, 1850.

W. N. PEDEN, J. P. [Seal.]

JNO. A. TAYLOR, J. P. [Seal.]

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the delivery of the said Aaron to the subscriber, or to Anderson & Latimer, his Agents in Wilmington, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State, or a reward of One Hundred dollars for his head.

Masters of vessels are particularly cautioned against harboring or concealing the said negro on board their vessels, as the full penalty of the law will be rigorously enforced.

OWEN D. HOLMES.

April 5th, 1850 30-tf

**$125 Reward.**—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles North of Tossnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the 2d of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road.—It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of MOSES HAGENS, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.

Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 4-tf

PINE OIL.—A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. POLLEY, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Warranted good, or money returned

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again.

Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

**WILMINGTON CANDLE MANUFACTORY.**

WE have on hand superior Tallow Candles, manufactured in this place, by H. C. C. ROADES, which we will sell at or less than Northern prices, and would invite those purchasing Candles to call and examine ours. We are certain they will give satisfaction. All we want is a trial, which will prove them equal, if not better, than any from the North.—For sale, wholesale or retail, by

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Agents for the Manufacturers.

N. B.—Highest cash prices paid for good Tallow.

April 5, 1850 30-tf

LOOK Here.—The subscriber has opened a large stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at HALL & ARMSTRONG's old stand, on Water-street, which he will sell low for cash. He will also act as Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce. MILES COSTIN.

December 14, 1849 14-tf

MONEY Wanted. I once more notify persons indebted to me, that I cannot, and will not grant longer indulgence; and that if payment is not immediately made, I will place in the hands of an Attorney, *all* debts due me without respect to persons, with positive instructions to collect them as soon as possible. OWEN HOLMES.

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

## Hotels, &c.

**HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.**

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends from the country and others, that he has opened the house on Front St., opposite the Methodist Church, and a short distance from the Railroad, (formerly occupied by D. McMillan, Esq.,) as a House of Entertainment, where he will be happy to accommodate his friends from the country, and also take a few permanent boarders. No pains will be spared to render his patrons comfortable. W. H. HANSLEY.

WILMINGTON, April 19th, 1850 32-1m

**PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT,**

AT ELIZABETHTOWN, BLADEN COUNTY, N. C.

A. CARTER respectfully informs the travelling public that he is prepared to entertain travellers at his HOTEL in Elizabethtown, and will be pleased to receive a portion of patronage. His Table will be found furnished with the best the surrounding country can afford. His rooms are well furnished with bedding. In a word, every effort will be made to render his guests comfortable.

His STABLES are well provided with provender, and attended by careful Ostlers.

He has two large Lots for the accommodation of Drovers.

February 8th, 1850. 22-3m

**Washington and Lafayette Hotel.**

THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.

The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.

His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his BAR supplied with the best of Liquors. DAVID THALLY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 18495. 12m.

**Rock Spring Hotel.**

ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the **Rock Spring Hotel**, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

**London House.**

THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. WADE, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the **London House**, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.

Strangers will please enquire for the LONDON HOUSE.

He has also rented the STABLES recently occupied by Mr. W. T. J. VANN, near the Carolina Hotel, where he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, and have them properly and carefully attended to. He has also a large LOT adjoining the Stables, for the accommodation of Drovers. JAMES PETTEWAY.

Oct. 19, 1849 6-tf

**New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.**

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOW Open. A great variety of Children's Spring and Summer Hats, to which the attention of those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited.

March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

UMBRELLAS! Umbrellas! The subscriber has just opened the largest assortment of Umbrellas ever offered in this market, embracing every variety of quality, style, and price, and will be sold at small profits for the cash.

March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

DRY GOODS, at less than New York Cost.—I will sell my stock of **Dry Goods** at less than New York cost. Please call and get bargains. OWEN HOLMES.

**BEDSTEADS—BEDSTEADS!**

AT THE N. Y. FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—We have now on hand the largest stock of Bedsteads ever offered in this market.

15 high post Sacking Bottom;
24 " " Slat "
18 " " Cord "
48 low " " "
36 tester " " 20 low post Slat.

The above are a superior article, being manufactured to order for this market expressly. G. & W. A. GWYER.

**PER SCHR. ELOUISE.**

JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. Y. FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—8 Sofas;

1 dozen Fuel Racks, cheap article;
½ " Toilet Pails; 6 Refrigerators;
½ " Wire Fenders; 6 Bureaus, low price.

For sale at the lowest prices for cash.

April 12] G. & W. A. GWYER.

JUST Received, per Schr. Jonas Smith, at the new FAMILY GROCERY STORE—20 bbls new city Mess Pork;

5 bags Rio Coffee; 3 bags Laguira Coffee;
2 bbls Soda Crackers; 3 bbls granulated Sugar;
3 boxes Chocolate, No. 1; 5 matts Cinnamon;
1 box ground Cinnamon; 1 box ground Spice;
1 " " Ginger; 1 " " Cocoa;
1 bbl Outcalt Snuff, small bladders; 5 lbs Nutmegs;
1 " Mrs. G. B. Miller's Snuff, small bladders;
25 boxes Herrings, scaled; 4 dozen Plough Lines;
5 " Miller's Lemon Syrup; 1 coil Bedcord;
1 dozen Brass Wire Seives; 1 dozen black Teapots;
1 " Iron do: do:
6 kegs extra Goshen Butter;
2 dozen half bushel Measures, ironed. Low for cash, at

April 19] GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

TRAVELLING Bags and Sachels. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

MANILLA, Corded, Marseilles, and Grass Cloth Skirts. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

WHITE Gauze Flannel. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

KEEP Cool. Fans—all qualities, for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

SHELL, Buffalo, Horn, Tuck and Side Combs. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

COLOGNE, Lavender, Bay Water, and Luben's Perfumery, of the best quality. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

## New York & Philadelphia Advertisements.

**FRENCH'S HOTEL.**

**Corner Frankfort Street and City Hall Square,**

*Opposite the City Hall and Park Fountain, New York,*

WAS built and opened by the subscriber, May 1, 1849, who trusts that for convenience, elegance, comfort and economy, it cannot be surpassed in the world.—It contains more rooms than any other Hotel on this continent, save one only, all of which are warmed gratis. They are all fitted up with marble-top washstands which are supplied with *Croton Water*, through silver plated cocks.—There is but one bed in a room; the Halls and water closets on every floor will be lit with gas during the night. This Hotel is in the IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF MERCANTILE BUSINESS, and the principal places of amusement. There is a *Barber's Shop*, and an extensive range of *Bath Rooms* connected therewith. The Hotel will be conducted on the European plan of lodging rooms, and meals as they may be ordered in the spacious and *splendid Refectory*.—Porters will be up during the night to admit lodgers, and also to call them at any time they may desire: and in no case will servants be permitted to exact or receive perquisites.

R. FRENCH.

New York, April 5th, 1850 30-3m

**WHOLESALE TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.**

THE subscribers invite the attention of Country Merchants to their extensive assortment of Superior Tin and Japanned Ware.

Keeping constantly on hand the LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE STATE, and selling at LOWER RATES than ever offered before, they only ask a call to satisfy buyers of the superior advantages they offer. MELLOY & FORD,

*Sign of the "Large Coffee Pot,"*

No. 291 Market-street, above Seventh, Philadelphia.

February 1, 1850 21-3m

## Schools.

**MEMPHIS INSTITUTE.**

**Medical Department.**

THE regular course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the First of November, and continue until the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be open and ready to receive students by the First of October. The Medical Department will be under the direction of the following

PROFESSORS:

Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

H. J. HULCE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Pathology, Mineralogy and Geology.

J. KING, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence.

J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

J. A. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

CLINIQUE LECTURERS.

*Medicine*—Prof. H. J. HULCE.

*Surgery*—Prof. R. S. NEWTON.

Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Anatomical Demonstrator.

The fees for a full course of lectures amount to $105. Each Professor's Ticket, $15. Matriculator's, $5. Demonstrator's Fee, $10. Graduation, $20.

Those desiring further information will please address their letters (post paid) to the Dean; and students arriving in the city will please call on him at the Commercial Hotel.

R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

**Law Department.**

Hon. E. W. M. KING, Professor of Theory and Practice of Law.

JOHN DELAFIELD, Esq., Professor of Commercial Jurisprudence.

TERMS—$50 per Session.

All communications pertaining to this department must be addressed to E. W. M. KING, Esq.

Memphis, Tenn., March, 1850.

The Faculties, for intellectual abilities, moral worth and professional acquirements, will compare favorably with the most distinguished in our country. The medical faculty constitutes an anomaly in this or any other country—all of them are able lecturers and the best of teachers.

Those who will contemplate our geographical position, and the extent of our population, can have no doubt as to the eligibility of our situation for an enterprise of the kind. As to health, including all seasons of the year, we deny that ANY OTHER CITY HAS MORE.

The first class of the Law and Medical Departments of this Institute were small, but the gentlemen composing them are talented and in the highest degree respectable—a favorable omen for the future prosperity of the Institute.

That the public may be satisfied of the permanency of this school, we feel it our duty to state, that the Trustees and Faculty form a UNIT in action, which augurs well for its future success; and that the peculiar internal organization which connects them, cannot be interrupted.

E. W. M. KING,

[33-12m] President of the Memphis Institute.

**COLUMBUS ACADEMY, BLACK CREEK.**

THE second session of this Academy will commence on the 15th April, and the managers (Messrs. Bunyard Barnes and James Daniel,) have convinced themselves so far of the practicability of supporting a good School, when under the management of judicious instructors, that they have engaged a young lady of superior classical acquirements to assist Mr. Robinson, under whose management, as Principal, tuition will be imparted in the English and Mathematical branches as usual.

*Terms per session of five months.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class—(Including a course up to mercantile Arithmetic)........ | $5 00 |
| 2d do.—(From the first class up to entering on English Grammar)........ | 7 00 |
| 3d do.—(Do. with English Grammar)........ | 10 00 |
| 4th do.—Logic, Natural Philosophy........ | 15 00 |
| 5th do.—French, Latin, and Greek, each........ | 12 00 |
| 6th do.—Music, with use of Piano........ | 15 00 |

Messrs. Barnes and Daniel would call upon their friends in the surrounding counties to come forward and support their efforts to carry the means of instruction to the doors of the humblest of our citizens.

With regard to health, the locality is not surpassed in any part of the State—the neighborhood is highly respectable, and board can be had on very moderate terms.

As citizens of the old North State, every individual is bound to support its name, as well as its claims, in this great confederacy of the Union. The humblest of our citizens may, like Benjamin Franklin, be yet ranked among the noblest of our race, and as we are not aware of how or where the scion may be found amongst us, let us philanthropically lay the means of education upon the broad basis of "goodly numbers at low rates," and make sure of imparting the elements of sound useful intellectual culture.

We conclude the above appeal to the honor, patriotism, and philanthropy of our fellow-citizens of the surrounding counties, hoping that it may not be ineffectual, as its object is the sincere wish and of

BUNYARD BARNES, } Chairmen Board
JAMES DANIEL, } of Trustees.

Wayne county, N. C., April 6, 1850 31-tf

**TOPSAIL ACADEMY.**

THE first session of this Institution will open on the first day of October, under the superintendence of JAMES H. BRENT, a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Its location is 12 miles East of Wilmington, on the road leading to Newbern, healthfully and pleasantly situated, in a neighborhood where Board may be obtained at $6 per month. Terms of tuition will be as follows, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lower branches of English, per session of 5 months,.... | $7 00 |
| Higher do. do. together with Mathematics,... | 12 50 |
| Latin and Greek,.... | 18 00 |

NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Pres't Board of Trustees.

September 14, 1849. 1-tf

**APRIL 22d.**

JUST RECEIVED AT THE BOOK STORE, this day, the following works:—Macauley's History of England, 2 volumes, bound in sheep and muslin. Webster's large octavo Dictionary. The third volume of The Women of the Revolution, by Mrs. Ellett. Flora's Interpreter. Flora's Lexicon. Miss Leslie's Lady's Receipt Book, a new edition. A large quantity of the Workman's Time Table. The Southern Harmony. The Matron's Manual, by Dr. Hollick. Russell's History of the United States, for schools. Geography of the Heavens. Cottage Bible. The Psalmist, bound in sheep. The Psalmist, bound in Turkey morocco.

ALSO, a large and extensive assortment of School Books; Pens; Ink; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Copy Books; Blank Books, &c. &c.

GET THE BEST.

Webster's large quarto Dictionary; a work every person should have. Robbin's Outlines of History. The Scholar's Companion, containing exercises on the orthography, derivation and classification of English words; an excellent school book. Portfolios of every size, with and without locks. Village Sermons. Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises. Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry. A large assortment of Visiting, Printing, and Playing Cards. Bristol board. Envelopes, &c. &c. L. H. PIERCE.

**Supreme Court Reports.—Reduction of Price.**

THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to; and the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, March 28, 1849. 28-tf

TO the Ladies. I have just received a few Ladies' Riding Hats, of the Spring Fashion for 1850, a beautiful article. For sale by C MYERS, Hatter.

COFFEE.—50 bags Coffee. For sale at the lowest prices, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

JUST Received—Extra Genesee Flour, in 24½ and 49 lb. bags, fresh ground. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

BOSTON Crackers.—Just received Bent & Co's Boston Crackers, in tin cans. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

OLD NICK.—6 bbls. Old Nick Whiskey. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

PEARSALL'S Hams. 210 of very handsome and superior flavor. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

FLOUR. 86 bbls. assorted brands. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

MOLASSES. 25 tierces, (said to be the best in market.) For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

SUGAR. 5 hhds., 20 bbls., and 10 half bbls. superior Sugar. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

SUGAR.—2 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar, best quality,
25 half-barrels " " "
10 bbls. crushed "
5 " powdered "
4 " granulated "

For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

JUST Received. A fresh supply of Domestic Goods. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

CHEESE [illegible]. A very superior article. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

WHISKEY.—100 barrels Cincinnati Double Rectified Whiskey; for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

## Mercantile.

**NEW STORE.**

**On South corner of North Water and Chesnut Streets,**

(UNDER THE ROCK SPRING FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.)

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his old friends in Duplin county, and the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the North with a large assortment of NEW GOODS, for the Spring and Summer trade; and has them now open, in the Store on the South corner of North Water and Chesnut Streets, under J. D. LOVE's Furniture Warehouse, where he is prepared to sell goods at the lowest prices for CASH, or in exchange for country produce. Persons wishing to buy goods, would do well to give him a call, as he is determined to sell bargains.

The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

**Dry Goods.**

Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, Apron Checks, colored Cambric, Marlboro' Stripes, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, brown Holland, brown Linen, Linen Checks, Drab d'Ete, Vest Patterns, Bed Tickings, bleached and unbleached Domestics, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, blue Cotton Yarn, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

A large assortment of **Hardware and Cutlery.**

Farming utensils of every description, such as Ploughs, Straw-Cutters and Corn-Shellers, Hoes, Axes, Trace Chains, Plough Lines and Bale Ropes, Hammers, Shovels and Spades, Manure Forks, &c. &c.

An extensive assortment of **Shoes** of various qualities and sizes.

**Hats.**—Fur, Panama, Leghorn, Wool, and Palm Leaf.

**Groceries.**—Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Salt, Dried Beef and Beef Tongues, Fulton Market Mess Beef, Mess and Prime Pork, Bacon, Mackerel, Canal and Fayetteville Flour, Rice, Crackers, Butter, &c.

Foolscap, Letter and Bill Paper.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets

A large variety of iron and brass bound Water Buckets; Tubs and Pails; Nests of Measures; Pots and Kettles; Cups and Saucers, &c. &c.

The subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to his old friends in Duplin county, where he formerly carried on business, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and solicits a continuance of their custom.

SAMUEL DAVIS.

April 19th, 1850 32-tf

**FOR SALE.**

BUGGY, Cart, and Wagon Iron Axles, of all sizes, by JAMES DAWSON & CO.

April 19, 1850 32-tf

**AT J. M. ROBINSON'S**

**WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.**

*In Front St., 3d door North of Market, Wilmington, N. C.,*

COUNTRY DEALERS and consumers will find all goods in his line at the lowest prices, and warranted of the best quality. He has all kinds of materials for builders. Carpenters' Tools, a complete assortment, and of the very best quality. Blacksmiths' Tools, including some superior Bellows, and Stocks and Dies; Barance Hoop Iron, in all its varieties; Nails, Spikes, Brads, Tacks, &c. Splendid Pocket Cutlery; Table Cutlery, including ivory sets, complete. Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, including Allen's celebrated six barrel Revolvers, Gun Locks, Nepples, Wrenches, Wipers, Caps, Flints, &c. All of the most useful articles for Housekeepers, amongst which will be found some of the good old fashioned Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Griddles, Skillets, large Wash Kettles, and extra Oven Lids. Large Coldrons, some holding sixty gallons. Some superior Needles, manufactured expressly for Tailor's use; Tailors' Trimmers and Points. Superior Scissors, for Ladies; also, some *extra* Needles, for their especial use.

Wilmington, April 19, 1850 32-tf

**NEW YORK CLOTHING & DRY GOODS STORE,**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

WOLF & CO., PROPRIETORS.

THE NEW YORK BRANCH STORE, never in the rear, is now filled to overflowing, with a splendid assortment of **Spring and Summer Clothing**, which will be sold at such extraordinary low prices that any one who wants any thing in the Clothing line cannot fail to be suited.

We do not feel disposed to brag, but leaving to others long and startling advertisements, we merely ask you to call. Having tried us once, you will be sure to try us again.

We especially invite your attention to our elegant lot of French Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, which have not their equal in this or in any other town in North Carolina. Also, a large assortment of Black and Fancy Cassimere and Doeskin Pants; Silk, Satin, and White Marseilles Vests; all cut and made in a superior style.

Our stand on North Water Street, two doors above and four doors below Rock Spring. WOLF & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., April 5, 1850 30-4m

**COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS! TWINE!**

BATTLE & CO., Rocky Mount, N. C., are now manufacturing, of good quality, the above articles, which they are desirous of disposing of, as far as possible, in North Carolina. Their terms shall be exceedingly liberal.

March 8, 1850 26-12m

**BLAKE'S**

WEATHER and Fire-Proof Patent Paint.—I hereby give notice to the public, that I have been appointed Agent for the sale of this extraordinary substance.

It is a Mineral Paint, which, when applied to a Building, and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, forms a coat of slate or stone, rendering the Building perfectly fire and weather proof. The attention of Distillers, Mill Owners, Railroad Companies, Steamboat Proprietors, and Planters, is particularly called to this substance. It adheres with the utmost tenacity, to the substance to which it is applied, never cleans off, and once applied, it is applied for ever. It is much preferable to tin or zinc, for covering roofs, makes them perfectly water tight. When applied to brick or stone buildings, it excludes the dampness of the external atmosphere, making such buildings more healthy. For a more particular explanation of its Chemical properties, see Circulars. 100 lbs. will cover 1000 superficial feet. Wholesale price, 4 cents per lb., retail 5 cents; this is about half the price of White Lead.—Any person wishing a circular, can have it mailed to them. Address me, post paid. WM. A. GWYER,

General Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Nov. 2, 1849. [6tf] Wilmington, N. C.

**Hallettville, Long Creek, N. C., 8th January, 1850.**

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of the citizens of Long Creek District and surrounding country, to their superior stock of goods at present on hand, the greater part of which has recently been received direct from New York and other Northern markets. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash or Barter, viz:

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Wood-ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Guns, Farming and Garden Implements, Garden Seeds, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Alum and Sack Salt, Corn and Bacon, &c. &c. &c.**

In addition to the above, country residents will find many other articles suited to their wants which will be offered for sale at low prices. B. & R. C. HALLETT.

Jan'y 8, 1850.—[19-tf

**CARRIAGES.**

**Corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite**

H. R. NIXON'S LIVERY STABLE, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, of the latest and most approved style, which he will sell low for cash or approved paper. The public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

All work warranted one year.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of all kinds of vehicles. WM. J. CORNWALL.

April 19, 1850 32-12m

**Bound for the Gold Regions!**—The subscriber having determined on going to California, offers for sale his Lot and buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.

Also, a variety of RIDING VEHICLES, Saddles, Bridles, and Harness, which will be sold very low.

To any person wishing a pleasant residence, the above location will be found very desirable, and a *bargain* may be had. Terms easy.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay.

Wilmington, N. C., July 13, '49. ISAAC WELLS

**SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market-street, formerly occupied by GUY C. HOTCHKISS, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of Coach, Gig, Sulky and Buggy Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.; all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship.

He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

N. B.—All accounts standing on my books over six months, will be charged with interest. All persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence. J. J. C.

December 14, 1849

## Drugs, Medicines, &c.

**A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,**

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, Exchange Buildings, Wilmington, North Carolina, Wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Select Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Patent Medicines, Varnish, old Liquors and Wines, Havana Cigars, &c. &c., respectfully announce to physicians, merchants, and the public, that they have commenced an exclusive wholesale business in the above articles, at their old stand, where we shall keep a comprehensive stock of the best selections from the Northern markets, in quantities suited to the trade. In this New Enterprise we are determined to bestow the most careful attention. Believing the resources of that portion of the State which, with proper inducements, might most conveniently trade at this point, will warrant the undertaking on a more enlarged scale it will be our object, with the facilities we possess in purchasing, to retain a liberal portion of this trade in our own State.

The greatly reduced prices at which we shall sell will enable the purchaser, in many instances, to save the freight and other charges from a Northern market, with the additional advantage of getting his Goods in a much shorter time.

We call particular attention from contractors and builders to our stock of **Paints and Oils**, which will always be large, and warranted of the best quality.

We have the various colors ground from pure materials, under our own supervision. Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oils, may always be had pure, and at low prices.

In order that we may be fully understood, we append, for the guidance of those interested, the present prices of the most prominent leading articles:

| | Per pound. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Refined Alum, | 5 cts. | Blue Pill mass, 1 lb. jars, | $1 60 |
| " Saltpetre, | 9 " | do do ½ mer " | 1 25 |
| " Copperas, | 2½ " | " " Eng. Manders, | 1 50 |
| " Epsom Salts, | 4 " | Balsam Copaiva, | 37 |
| " Glauber " | 3 " | Calomel, in bulk, | 1 75 |
| " Saleratus, | 7½ " | " 1 lb. bottles, | 1 88 |
| " Bicart Soda, | 10 " | Hyd. Potass, per ounce, | 50 |
| Flour Sulphur, | 6 " | Red Bark opt. | 1 50 |
| Castor Oil, per dozen, | $1 a $4 | Yellow " " | 50 |
| Sands' Sarsaparilla, } Townsends' " } | $8 per dozen. | Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. | 38 |
| | | Olive Oil, qts., per dozen, | 4 50 |

Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, } Wistar's Balsam " " } $8 per dozen.

The above goods are warranted fresh, and of superior quality, or may be returned at our expense. Our terms are cash, or short time for approved credit.

November 16, 1849. 10

**FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.**

JUST Received at Shaw's Drug Store, third door North of HART & POLLEY's, Front Street, Wilmington, North Carolina, where Physicians, country Merchants, and all others, who desire to consult their own interest, can purchase the best **Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Perfumery and Patent Medicines, Garden Seeds**, fresh from DAVID LANDRETH's, Philadelphia, and every other article usually kept in a Drug Store, 25 per cent. cheaper than similar goods can be obtained at perhaps any other house in the State.

The subscribers would beg to remind those Physicians who patronized the late WM. SHAW, that they can still be supplied with everything of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms. No exertion will be spared to render satisfaction to those who may favor us with their patronage, and we respectfully solicit a call before purchasing elsewhere. We have just received a fresh supply of those instruments for affliction of the spine, so highly recommended by the Medical faculty of New York and Philadelphia, and which are a certain preventive against consumption, and are indispensable to Clerks and others confined to a sedentary life, none of whom should be without them. Also, a fresh arrival of Spencer's Pills, which are warranted to cure headache in twenty-five or thirty minutes' time. In the operation they are the most agreeable Pills ever invented; acting upon the stomach and bowels, and bringing the liver to its proper functions, they cannot fail to restore the system health, strength and vigor. Call and get a box at SHAW's Drug Store, 3d door north of HART & POLLEY's. SHAW & BROTHER.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 4th, 1850.—[17-tf.

**NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.**

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Wilmington and the surrounding country, to his large and carefully selected stock of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c.**, consisting of the following, together with a great many other articles not usually kept in Drug Stores:

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 casks Epsom Salts, Eng.; | Turkey Umber; |
| ½ do: sup. Carb. Soda; | 275 gallons Linseed Oil, Fayetteville; |
| ½ do: Cream Tartar; | |
| 1 do: Carb. or Sal Soda; | 12 doz. Hair Brushes, assort'd; |
| 1 do: Castor Oil; | Paint Brushes, a large assortment; |
| 12 boxes Enens Plasters; | |
| 6 do: India Rubber do: | Whitewash Brushes; |
| 12 do: Fahnestock's Vermifuge; | Portrait do: |
| | Tooth, Nail, & Flesh Brushes; |
| 1 do: Peery's Dead Shot; | 6 dozen Bay Rum; |
| 6 do: Ger. Cough Drops; | Matches, perfumed; |
| 6 do: Sands' Sarsaparilla; | Phosphorus; |
| 1 do: Bristol's do: | Phosphate Ammonia; |
| 6 do: Townsend's do: | Quinine, Farr's and Rosengarten's; |
| 6 do: Bull's do: | |
| 4 do: German Cologne; | Sulphate Morphine; |
| 1 do: French do: | Acetate do: |
| 4 cs. Calabria Licorice; | Iodine resublimed; |
| Sponge for Surgical purposes; | Iodide Potassium, English and French; |
| Do: coarse Bahama; | Do: Iron; |
| 6 dozen Cod Liver Oil Rushtons; | Do: Lead; |
| | Do: Mercury; |
| 1 do: Ricime Tonique for the hair; | Calomel, English; |
| | Citrate of Iron and Quinine; |
| 2 do: Hardy's Elixir for Dyspepsia; | Do: do: soluble; |
| | Oil of Ergot; Oil of Neroli; |
| Lunar Caustic—*pure;* | Do: Cedrat; Kreosote; |
| Denarcotized Opium; | 1 gross Seidlitz Powders; |
| Citric Acid; | 1 do: Soda do: |
| 1 cs. Pul. Rhubarb, East India; | Mustard, English and American; |
| do: do: Turkey; | Pro. to Carb. Iron; |
| Copaiva Capsules; | 250 lbs. Spanish Brown, dry; |
| Pills, sugar coated; | 700 do: do: do: in oil; |
| Thompson's Eye Water. | 100 do: pure Verdigris do: |
| ALSO. | 50 do: Chrome Green do: |
| 3,000 lbs. pure White Lead; | 10 do: do: Yellow do: |
| 2,500 do: extra do: | 75 do: Paris Green; |
| 2,000 do: No. 1 extra do: | Patent Black; Lampblack; |
| 300 do: Venitian red, in oil; | Camphine and Burning Fluid, best quality; |
| 500 do: do: do: dry; | |
| Prussian Blue; | |

His terms are **Cash**, but short indulgence will be always granted when circumstances justify.

C. DuPRE, Druggist and Pharmaceutist.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 8, 1850 14

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.**

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has, and is constantly receiving, a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., consisting in part of the following:

DRUGS—Castor Oil, by the gallon and bottle; Calomel; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opium; Epsom and Glauber Salts; Aloes; Myrrh; Sarsaparilla; Spirits Ammonia; Potash; Digitalis; Rhubarb; Ipecac; Jalap; Barley; Sago; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz mixture; Cream Tartar; Bi. Carb. Soda; Sal Soda.

CHEMICALS—Sulph. Quinine, do. Morphine, do. Act. Iodine; Iodide Potass; Lactate of Iron; Citrate of Iron; Citrate of Iron and Quinine; Ammon. Tart. of Iron; Veratrine; Velarianate of Zinc; Iodide of Iron, do. Syrup of do.; Oxide of Zinc; Iodide of Lead.

PAINTS—White Lead, dry, do. ground in Oil; pure Extra and No. 1 Black Lead, dry and ground in oil; Chrome Green, do. ground in oil; Chrome Yellow, do. ground in oil; Venitian Red, dry and in oil; Spanish Brown, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Terra de Sienna; Umber; Lamp Black; Litharge; Coach, Japan, and Copal Varnish; Linseed, Train, and Lamp Oil; and best winter bleached Sperm Oil, for family use.

WINDOW GLASS—8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 11 by 17, 12 by 14, 12 by 16, 12 by 20, &c.

PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES—Paint Brushes, from No. 6 to 000000; Sash Tools, No. 1 to No. 8; Varnish Brushes, No. 1 to 000.

PATENT MEDICINES.

S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, }
Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's do. } in quart bottles.
Sands' do. }

Sands' Iodide of do. Webster's Sarsaparilla; India Cholagogue; House's Indian Tonic; Indian and Swaim's Panacea; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Olasaonion Balsam; Peery's Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Kellinger's Linament; Jayne's Alterative; Carminative Balsam; Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge; Expectorant; Wistar's, Peters', Leidy's, Blood, Jayne's Sanative, Beckwith's, Brandreth's, Moffatt's, Clickener's, Wright's Indian, Madam Shail's Venus, and Champion's Pills; McAllister's, Harrison's, Gray's, and Tousey's Ointments; Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters.

FOR JELLIES, PASTRY, &c.—Cooper's Isinglass; Preston's Ext's of Vanilla, Rose, Lemon, and Nutmeg; Rose Water; Essence of Lemon, Cinnamon, and Cloves; black and red Pepper; Allspice; Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Mace; Tonqua Beans; Jamaica and Race Ginger.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES—French, German, and American Cologne; American Cologne by the pint and quart; Rousel's, Crary's, and Hauel's Shaving Cream; military Shaving Soap; Hauel's Nymph do.; Jones' chemical do.; Barry's Tricophérous; Jayne's Hair Tonic; Hauel's Eau Lustral; Hauel's Liquid Hair Dye; Phalon's Hair Invigorator; Castor Oil Pomatum; Ox Marrow; Bear's Oil; Macassar do.; Antique do.; Indian do.; 30 dozen assorted Fancy Soaps; [illegible] Brushes, assorted; 25 dozen fine Tooth do. do.; [illegible] Nail do. do.; 6 dozen Shaving do. do.; plain and fancy Note Paper; plain and fancy Note Envelopes; Letter do.; [illegible] Letter Paper; fancy Motto Seals; transparent and plain Wafers; Cold Cream, in jars and bottles; [illegible] Pomatum; plain and fancy Toilet Bottles; [illegible] Saucers; fancy Rouge; Alabaster Powder; [illegible] balls; Toilet Powder; Puff and [illegible] Amber do. do.; Orris do. do.; [illegible] Tooth Powder; [illegible] do. do.; Money Wallets; [illegible] do.; [illegible] ing Pencils; India Rubber Balls; [illegible] a large variety; Essence Bouquet; [illegible] &c. &c. For sale by

WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist,

Nov. 2, 1849.] N. E. corner of Front and Market Sts.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1850.

### The County Convention.

During last week, it being Superior Court week, we had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with a number of gentlemen of our party from the country. We were pleased to hear them talk as they did on the necessity of unanimity in our party, and strongly approve of the recommendation of the meeting of the 13th of March last, calling a County Convention.—From all we can learn, there is a probability that every District in the County will be represented in the Convention. This is as it should be. Every District should feel the necessity of being represented, and it is to be hoped that such will be the case.

☞Mr. Shepard, the mover of the resolutions calling the County Convention, has requested us to state, upon his behalf, that when in town last week he understood from some of our Democratic friends that the precise meaning of the last resolution was not fully comprehended. Mr. S. requests us to state that, in moving that resolution he intended it to confer upon the Convention authority to nominate candidates for the State Legislature, and also for the office of Sheriff of the County, and he believed that this was the understanding of the meeting which passed the resolutions. He deems it proper to make this statement at the earliest possible opportunity, in order to prevent any further misconception.

### Honors to Mr. Calhoun's Remains.

All along the route from Washington City to Charleston, the people and the authorities united together in paying their last tribute of respect to all that now remains of the illustrious statesman of So. Carolina. On the morning of the 22d ult., the cortege of some thirty carriages, containing the Committees, Pall-bearers, etc., proceeded with the body from the Congressional Burying Ground in Washington City, to the Steamboat landing, and at 9 oclock, the boat rounded from the pier, and simultaneously the lingering crowd uncovered in token of respect, and bade the illustrious dead a mute farewell. At Acquia Creek, an extra train was in readiness to convey the Remains and the Committees to Richmond, where the State and City authorities vied with each other in paying respect to the dead, and attention to the living. About noon on Tuesday, the 23d, the Remains, in charge of the several Committees, and accompanied by a detachment of the Richmond Eagle Artillery, reached Petersburg, Va., where they remained to await the departure of the evening train for Wilmington. The Remains were escorted to the Episcopal Church by a procession of the different military companies, and societies of the City; and there placed under a guard of honor, detatched from each of the Volunteer companies. It was intended that the cars with the Remains should reach this place (Wilmington) at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 24th, which would have allowed a stoppage of three hours or more here, and have afforded our citizens an opportunity of testifying their respect for Mr. Calhoun's memory more fully than the brief stay made here would admit of. The cars arrived about two o'clock, and a procession was formed from the Railroad down to the dock where the steamboats *Nina*, of Charleston, and *Gov. Dudley*, belonging to the Railroad Company, were in readiness to convey the Remains and the various Committees to Charleston. The procession here was purely civic in its character—emphatically a demonstration of the people. The various societies—Masonic, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, and others were out, but simply in citizen's dress; all business was suspended—every one seemed embued with the spirit of the hour; and although it may be that other receptions were more imposing, none could have been more universal or more sincere.

Between eight and nine o'clock on Thursday morning, the *Dudley*, on board which was the Wilmington delegation, landed her mails and through passengers at the Company's wharf in Charleston, and then, with the Committee still on board, ran down the harbor to meet the *Nina*, which had just hove in sight, having the U. S. Revenue Cutter in tow. The Cutter was tastefully draped in mourning; her yards festooned with crape, and crape around her ports; and minute guns were fired from her sides during the progress of the boats through the harbor. It still wanting more than an hour of the time appointed for the landing of the Remains, a sort of marine procession was formed, the Nina leading, towing the Cutter, and followed by the Wilmington and Savannah line-boats, and the tow-boat Pilot. As the boats swept slowly up and down the harbor, their flags at half-mast, and in mourning, and firing guns at intervals, the scene, viewed from the shore, must have been highly impressive. At 11 o'clock precisely, the remains were landed and were received by the special guard of honor, and by a detatchment of soldiers, and placed in the magnificent funeral car, in which they were conveyed to the Citadel Square, where the ceremonies of delivery, &c., were gone through with. The scene at this point was splendid. All the bodies designed to participate in the procession, were here drawn up, and in the most perfect order. We question very much whether any other city in the country, of the same population as Charleston could get up so imposing a parade. We have seen many longer processions, but never any distinguished by better taste, or conducted in a more solemn and impressive manner.

All along the route, perhaps two miles in length, the buildings, both public and private, were hung in black, and it seemed as though the whole population was in the street. The streets not on the route appeared to be deserted.

Our place in the procession precludes the possibility of giving anything like a description of the ceremonies; we would therefore refer the reader to the account which we copy from the *Charleston Mercury* of the 29th ult.: but before we conclude we must beg leave to return our most sincere acknowledgments, both as an individual, and as a member of the Wilmington Committee, to the Special Committee who tendered and extended to us the hospitalities of the City of Charleston. Their delicate attentions and generous hospitality will dwell in our memory as long as the recollections of him to whose virtues we united in paying tribute, and before either are forgotten, we ourselves shall be carried to the silent tomb.

☞The publishers have placed upon our table, The United States Railroad Guide for March. This is a valuable work for travellers. Published by George R. Holbrook & Co., No. 43 Ann Street, New York, at 12½ cents per copy.

☞Godey, for May, is on our table. Quite a pretty number, with tales which remind us of the days—not so long gone—when the "venerable" Editor did "go a Maying." There is a picture of a dog chewing up the leg of a depredator of flowers, which is perfectly pathetic, to say nothing of the moral lesson it inculcates.

Central Railroad.—The Greensboro' Patriot makes a statement, founded upon the best information, from which it appears that only $11,600 are required to complete the subscription to the Central Road.

☞The German population of the United States is estimated at 4,000,000.

### Congress.

There is actually nothing doing in Congress at present, nor will there be until after the settlement of the slavery question, which cannot be effected under three weeks or a month. It is probable that Mr. Foote's Committee of Thirteen will report next Monday or Tuesday, and their report, the probable import of which we have already given, will pass the Senate, although it will be opposed by all the Free Soil influences, with Mr. Benton at their head. It is also confidently asserted that it will obtain a respectable majority in the House. But all this will take time, and the dog days may find the matter unconcluded. It is quite probable that the present Congress will be virtually only one session, with a recess of, perhaps, two or three weeks, between this and the fourth of March next.

### Railroads in the United States.

The following table will exhibit the number of miles of Railroad completed and in operation in the United States on the first of January last:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 199 | South Carolina | 232 |
| New Hampshire | 381 | Georgia | 630 |
| Vermont | 276 | Florida | 54 |
| Massachusetts | 1,143 | Alabama | 113 |
| Rhode Island | 62 | Louisiana | 24 |
| Connecticut | 431 | Mississippi | 97 |
| | | Tennessee | 28 |
| Total N. England | 2,492 | Kentucky | 29 |
| New York | 1,236 | Ohio | 288 |
| New Jersey | 233 | Indiana | 83 |
| Penn'a (about) | 950 | Illinois | 96 |
| Delaware | 17 | Michigan (about) | 400 |
| Maryland | 360 | | |
| Virginia | 371 | Total, miles | 8,001 |
| North Carolina | 254 | | |

The cost of this 8001 miles of Railroad is about $205,000,000, and exceeds the Banking capital of the United States. The aggregate net income is about 2 per cent. on the investment. Probably one half of the roads never have paid, and never will pay a dividend. From this it is evident that as a general thing, Railroads in this country will not pay as an investment of capital, and that until our country is more closely settled, some cheaper mode of intercommunication must be resorted to. Our own opinion is, that plank roads are better suited to the present wants and resources of our own State, and indeed of almost all the Southern, and most parts of the Northern States. With such a general railroad system as is contemplated by some of our economists, the capital invested in the means of transit would soon exceed that engaged in production. Except upon the main lines of travel, plank roads, canals, even turnpikes, are better calculated to promote the industry and develope the resources of the country than railroads, because they would not cause such a drain of capital from the ordinary channels of trade, and would be sufficient to do all the business which the railroads now do, and to do it at a more economical rate.

### From Jamaica and the Isthmus.

The steamers Philadelphia and Crescent City, arrived at New York on Friday, the 27th ult., from Chagres, both having left that port on the 15th ult., and both stopping at Jamaica. They bring no later news from California. The Panama says that it is estimated, that there are now in that place, about 3,000 Americans. The advance upon steamers' tickets to San Francisco, is from $50 to $150 from first cost. Sailing vessels are carrying to San Francisco for $150—steerage; and $200—cabin. Gen. Masquera has engaged 550 laborers for the Railroad Company, whose engagement will begin in June next.

The accounts from Jamaica are very unfavorable. The journals are principally filled with complaints of the depressed state of business and suggestions relative to engaging in the culture of cotton and other staples. Many of the Islanders have taken shipping for California, and others are preparing to follow.

Arrival of the U. S. Ship Ohio.—On the evening of the 26th ult., the U. S. ship-of-the-line Ohio arrived at Boston, in seventy-six days from Rio Janiero. During her voyage from Rio, five of her officers and eleven of the crew died of yellow fever, which broke out while in that port. The Ohio had been absent from the United States for four years, and had visited every port in the Pacific during her cruise.

☞Hon. G. W. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, and Walter L. Steele, Esq., of Richmond county, have been appointed Delegates to the Nashville Convention from the Mecklenburg District.

Non-Arrival of the Steamer.—The British steamer which was due at Boston on Saturday last, has not yet made her appearance.

Chagres a City.—The village of Chagres, New Grenada, has become a city, Col. M. K. Taylor, of Baltimore, having been elected Mayor by the Americans. The quiet people of New Grenada cannot understand this movement of the "Northern Barbarians."

Murder in Philadelphia.—On Sunday last, a young man named Peter Myers, a member of one of the Philadelphia Fire Companies, was set upon and murdered by two rowdies attached to a rival Company. The Coroner's Jury have returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. The perpetrators of the deed have not yet been discovered.

Virginia Election.—The elections held last week in Virginia, have resulted in a gain for the democrats, and in a most overwhelming majority for the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution. The election is for members of the Legislature, in which the democrats had a large majority last year. The question of Convention or no Convention is also submitted to the people. There seems to be considerable unanimity in favor of a Convention. A U. S. Senator will be elected by the Legislature now chosen. He will be a democrat of course.

New Orleans Municipal Election.—The election for Municipal officers took place in New Orleans on the 22d ult. Crossman, the former whig Mayor, was re-elected. There is a general democratic gain.

Fatal Accident.—On Monday last, while the walls of the United States bonded Warehouse in Water Street, New York, which had been burned last week, were being torn down, they fell with a tremendous crash, and buried thirteen persons under the ruins. Some were killed instantly, and others taken out in a terribly lacerated condition. Several of those recovered it is believed cannot survive long.

Professor Webster—A New Trial.—The Boston Post states, it is understood that the Counsel for Professor Webster have taken out a writ of error, upon the ground that the order of the Municipal Court for certifying the indictment up to the Supreme Court was not fully set forth in said certificate by the Clerk of said Municipal Court.

Steamboat Explosion—Loss of Life.—The steamer Anthony Wayne burst her boilers about one o'clock on Sunday morning, the 28th ult., while passing between the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and the town of Vermillion, and while opposite the latter place. The total loss in killed and missing, is put down from 35 to 40 passengers. Eleven of the crew were lost. After the explosion, the schr. Elmira was hailed. The killed, wounded, and those saved were put on board her and taken to Sandusky. The boat was old, and was insured for ten thousand dollars.

☞The bill for the divorce of Edwin Forrest from his wife, was defeated in the Senate of Pennsylvania on the 16th ultimo, on the final vote, by ayes 15, nays 18.

### Fire in Savannah.

The Savannah Republican of the 25th ult. gives the following details of a destructive fire which occurred in that City on the morning of the 25th:

A fire broke out about half past 1 o'clock this morning in the wooden store corner of Jefferson and Congress sts, formerly owned and occupied by W. Waters, but now owned by James McIntyre and leased to W. B. Hale and others. The present occupants were about to make repairs, and the unfinished state of the work was the means of spreading the fire in all directions; and being almost surrounded by wooden buildings, it had made considerable progress before the engines could be got to work.

It has been a long time since there has been a fire of any importance in the city, and we fear some of our citizens have not exercised the proper caution.—A bathing house had recently been fitted up on the premises where the fire broke out, with stoves and other apparatus for heating water, and we fear it may have been the means of the present calamity; but we do not speak advisedly, as we write in haste, our form being all ready for the press. We are only able to give the names of the sufferers without detail.

W. B. Hale, Shoe and clothing store: P. D. Hilshein, do; J. F. Linder, store General Merchandise; John Dillon, do; P. M. Russell, house; J. M. Flanders, do; E. J. Purse, house; J. W. Watts, do; S. Fisher, do; R. Goldberg, two stores and house; W. Barnet, store and house; H. Silber, store and house; Wm. Henry, shoe store and house; Paine Lovell, boarding house; Mrs. Sawyer, house; H. A. Crane, do: Frederick Schwinck, house; Dominick Desari, Barber shop; J. L. Martin, boarding house; Wm. Reddick, house; L. S. Hart, J. P. Office; L. Hart, do; Mrs. Wilson, house; Mrs. Gardner, do; Mrs. Hoffman, house; J. A. Beall, do; Hardcastle and Caruthers, Wheelright shop; Mrs. Bennett, store and house; John P. Boifeuillet, store.

Messrs. Russell and Purse had all their furniture removed without material damage, and also some others, but we have no time for further particulars. The owners of the property burned are Jacob Waldburg, James McIntyre, Estate J. Shick, Estate F. Herb, E. J. Purse, Mrs. Sawyer, Misses Minis, Mrs. Marshall, and others whose names we have not been able to ascertain.

4½ A. M.—The fire is still burning, but under control.

### Further from Mexico.

The New Orleans Picayune has dates from Vera Cruz to the 13th, and from the city of Mexico to the 11th ult:

The assassination of the Deputy, Sr. Canedo, of which we have already had an account, has created the greatest excitement. The crime is said to have been dictated by political motives. A resolution was introduced into Congress to offer a reward of $4,000. This was rejected, but a resolution passed pledging the use of every constitutional means for probing the matter. The extra session of Congress is approaching a close. It is said that the Government would convoke another.

The committee on public credit has reported a bill for the regulation of the foreign debt. It provides for a national fund of $10,241,658, at 3 per cent. interest, to be applied exclusively to the English debt. For the sum of two millions of dollars a receipt in full is to be given to the United States for the indemnity due in May, 1851, and for a million and a half a receipt is to be given for the amount due in 1851.

The Government employees, &c., only got half their salary this month. The treasury ran short.

The cholera had not diminished. It had appeared at Queretaro, within fourteen leagues of the capital. In some places, as at Morelia, La Pledad, Silao and La Luz, the hurricane had driven the epidemic away.

At Piedad, containing a population of 3,000, about 1,000 had died. At many other points the disease was raging, and in some of them very violently.

Benton and Foote.—It seems likely that some fatal occurrence may yet grow out of the unhappy feud between Senators Benton and Foote. It seems that, since the late fracas in the Senate, Benton has threatened to horse-whip Foote, even at the risk of his life. If he attempts it, it will certainly be at that risk.

More Gold.—The Steamer Ohio arrived at New York on the 23d ultimo from Chagres. She brings $120,000 in gold dust, but no later news from San Francisco.

☞The American mail steamer *Atlantic*, left New York for Liverpool on Saturday, the 27th ult., at noon. She took out 125 passengers. As she is the largest steamer afloat, and a master piece of American naval architecture, much interest will be felt in the length of her voyage.

Mrs. Partington cannot see what chance Father Mathew can have in the South, since every cotton-planter must have his *Gin*.

For the Journal.

### Democratic Meeting in Sampson County.

On Monday, the 29th instant, a highly respectable portion of the Democratic party of the County of Sampson, assembled at the Court-House in Clinton, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to meet at Raleigh, on the 13th of June, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

On motion, Patrick Murphy, Esq., was called to the Chair, and A. A. McKoy, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few pertinent remarks, and appointed a Committee of five, consisting of Thomas H. Holmes, Wm. Faison, Sen., Kilbee Lassiter, Col. Buckner Stith, and Wm. C. Draughon, to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee, Josiah Johnson addressed the meeting.

The Committee reported, through Thos. H. Holmes, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is expedient and necessary that the Democratic party of North Carolina should unite upon some suitable person as their candidate in the ensuing contest for the Gubernatorial Chair: therefore

1. *Resolved*, That we fully appreciate the necessity of holding a Democratic State Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor.

2. *Resolved*, That we concur in the recommendation of the Democratic State Committee, designating the 13th of June as a suitable time, and the City of Raleigh as a suitable place, for holding said Convention.

3. *Resolved*, That we have the fullest confidence in the ability, integrity, and genuine worth of the Hon. James C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, and would respectfully recommend him to said Convention as a suitable person for the nomination; but that we will zealously and earnestly support the nominee of said Convention, whosoever he may be.

4. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a suitable number of delegates from each Captain's District to represent Sampson County in said Convention.

Whereupon the Chair appointed the following delegates:—Amos Herring, Thomas H. Holmes, George H. Daughtery, Wm. K. Slocumb, J. P. Treadwell, Julien P. Faison, Bluman H. Crumpler, J. B. Cox, J. B. Melvin, Alex. Benton, Kilbee Lassiter, Wm. Bowden, Wm. P. Hobbs, I. W. Lane, Richard Herring, John Royal, J. D. Parker, M. J. Faison, Murdock Whyte, Isham McLamm, Nathan Starling, J. T. Mathis, John Colwell, T. J. Boykin, and Isaac Boykin.

On motion of Col. B. Stith, the Chairman was added to the list of delegates.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the able manner in which they have performed their respective duties.

*Ordered*, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Editor of the Wilmington Journal, with the request that they be published, and the other Democratic papers in the State copy them.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

PATRICK MURPHY, Ch'n.

A. A. McKoy, Secretary.

How it Pays.—We learn from the proper source, that at the toll gates which have been erected on the 12 miles of Plank Road in travelling order, $4 per day have been received, making about 7 per cent. per annum. We should say that was encouraging. —*North Carolinian.*

### Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

Friday, April 26.—Senate.—Not in session.

House of Representatives.

The House was engaged in the discussion of the Joint Resolution reported yesterday by the committee upon Naval Affairs, authorising the President of the United States to accept and attach to the Navy, the two vessels offered by Mr. Henry Grinnell, of N. York, to be sent to the Arctic Seas in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions. After a long debate, the resolution was passed by a vote of 94 yeas to 45 nays, and after an ineffectual attempt to take up the census bill, the House adjourned until Monday.

Monday, April 29.—Senate.

The Senate took up and passed a bill enabling the President to negotiate with the Indians South and West of the Missouri river, to the northern line of Texas, embracing the Indians of the mountains, and including those of New Mexico.

Mr. Benton submitted a resolution directing the Secretary to contract with some Printer to do the public printing, which has not been done according to contract. The resolution lies over for one day.

The Senate took up the bill granting the right of way and making a donation of land to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Central Railroad in that State. A long discussion ensued between Messrs. Douglas, Dawson, Cass, Bradbury, Butler, Foote, Shields, Dodge of Iowa, Walker, Clay and Seward, in which the general subject of the power of Congress over the public lands was considered. Without disposing of the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The rules were suspended, on motion of Mr. Cobb, for the purpose of enabling him to offer a resolution to make the special order for the third Tuesday in June, a bill granting bounty land to the soldiers of the war of 1812, the Seminole war, and all previous wars not provided for by law. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wentworth introduced a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of nine to investigate the subject of the public printing, to inquire whether adequate prices are paid; whether the printing is delayed to extort extravagant prices; whether all the presses are in operation; whether there is any combination to break up the contract system; and whether the public Printers, or their securities are parties to it; whether the work is done according to contract, &c. The resolution was agreed to.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the census bill, and, after some time spent in discussion, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Family of Mr. Calhoun.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Globe has the following interesting reference to the lamented Calhoun:

Mr. Calhoun has left a wife, now in Charleston, and a family of four sons and two daughters to mourn his loss. His eldest son, Andrew, is a wealthy planter in Alabama; Patrick, the second son, is in the army, and was an aid of Gen. Gaines; John, who was named after him, and who was with him when he died, is a physician; the youngest son, William, is now pursuing an under-graduate course of study at college. One of his daughters, Ann Maria, is the wife of Mr. Clemsen, our Charge d'Affairs at Belgium, and the other has always remained at home, having long been afflicted with a spinal affection. The family of Mr. Calhoun are left in affluent circumstances, his property being estimated at $100,000. He married early in life, his now bereaved partner, a lady of fortune, a cousin—bearing the same name which he has rendered illustrious.

☞The new census of Montreal shows a population of 48,217. Increase since 1844, 3,922.

We are happy to learn that Col. Aaron F. Moses, of this county, has been left heir to several millions of dollars in England.—*Goldsboro' Telegraph.*

Temperance Celebration.—The Independent Order of Rechabites, of Wilmington, with visiting Brethren of Topsail Tent, of New Hanover county, celebrated the Anniversary of the Old North State Tent, the *First* that was formed in North Carolina, on Saturday, the 27th of April. The procession was formed at their Tent Room at half past 9 o'clock, A. M., from which they proceeded in full regalia, headed by a Band of Music, to the Methodist Protestant Church. There, after the reading of the Scriptures, and the singing of a Temperance Hymn, prayer was offered by Rev. A. P. Repiton, and after the singing of another Temperance Hymn, an address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Brent, Principal of Topsail Academy. The speaker made no attempt at display; but in a plain, chaste style, presented the principles of the Order, with arguments in commendation of them. At the close of the address, another Temperance Hymn was sung, after which, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Whitaker, Pastor of the Church. The exercises were then closed with the Doxology and Benediction.—*Intelligencer.*

Shawl Sale.—The New York Express, of Tuesday evening, says:

"The camel's hair shawl sales took place this morning, at Niblo's ball-room. The prices struck us as very low, ranging in the neighborhood of one hundred dollars. Many sold as low as fourteen or fifteen dollars. Few or none of the shawls were purchased by ladies, all going into the possession of the merchants. Many of those present were from the Southern States."

Strength of Cuba.—A correspondent of the N. O. Delta, speaking of the ability of Spain to hold possession of the Island of Cuba, says she is sufficiently potent to crush any petty or ill advised attempt at invasion. He considers that to attempt a descent upon the island with a force less than five thousand reliable men, would be one of the wildest, most insane and Quixotic understandings of the age, and one from which great suffering, if not death, must accrue to those engaged, while the inexorable and grinding tyranny now practised on the miserable inhabitants, would be increased one hundred fold.

Interesting Incident.—A humble, but worthy citizen of Abbeville, named Larkin Carter, influenced by a devoted attachment to Mr. Calhoun, came to this city, on foot, the whole distance from his place of residence, to unite in the recent demonstrations of grief for the loss and honor to the memory of our beloved and lamented Statesman. On Thursday night, he made his appearance at the City Hall, and respectfully asked the privilege of being a part of the midnight watch over the body of the illustrious dead, which having been granted him, he performed two faithful and sleepless vigils, and never left the spot, until the beloved remains were removed for sepulture. By request of the Body Guard of 200, he was, we learn, placed, by his Honor the Mayor, among the guests of the city, and awarded its hospitalities.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Atlantic.—Punctual to the time, the steamship Atlantic left her dock this afternoon on her first voyage to Liverpool, with a full complement of passengers. The departure of a steamship is now a-days not a novel matter in New-York, and ordinarily does not attract very general attention. This case, however, appears to be an exception, for no small proportion of the city population had assembled on the Hudson river side upon the occasion. There were large numbers of persons in Castle Garden and on the Battery, and as far upward as the eye sight could extend from that point, the pier heads were crowded and the rigging of the vessels clustered with spectators.

The Atlantic passed the Battery at about half past 12 o'clock, going at a very rapid rate, and apparently gaining considerably on two steamers which had preceded her, well filled with passengers, with the intention, we presume, of acting as an escort to the lower bay. She passed at some distance from the land, but still near enough to afford a good view of the noble vessel. She sat very high out of the water, and appeared to move through it as if it offered but little resistance to her progress, the foam at her bow being scarcely perceptible. She has every indication of a vessel of great speed, and we shall feel much disappointed if the present passage, no adverse accident occuring, does not prove her so to be.

From the Charleston Mercury, April 27.

### Obsequies of Mr. Calhoun.

Our city has passed through a scene that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Grander displays have been often made, but the feature of this ceremonial was that it absorbed the whole thought, soul, and presence of the city. All shared in it, and Charleston was as one house of mourning. The outward aspect of the city on Thursday was very striking. Through the whole line designated for the procession, a distance of more than two miles, the public and private buildings were draped with mourning, and at many points presented a singularly impressive spectacle. On this line of streets also was gathered, early on Thursday, nearly the entire population of Charleston,—at many places in immense throngs, but everywhere, grave, orderly, and almost noiseless. Other parts of the city were deserted, and one could walk the whole length of a street, meeting scarcely an individual, the houses and gates all closed, and stillness reigning absolute. The intensity and universality of the feeling which drowned all other interests, which removed all traces of the common avocations of life, which permitted only itself to have place and expression, was that which gave to the ceremonial so strange a solemnity at the time, and will impress it so indelibly on the memory of those who participated in it.

There was another feature of this memorable occasion, the importance of which to the grace and dignity, and consequently to the impressiveness, of the ceremonial, cannot be over-estimated. Very much was attempted. The programme of the movements and ceremonies was complicated and made up of many parts. Yet there was no confusion, no omission, no mistake to mar the decency and completeness of any part. All was done as had been arranged; and a plan that was complicated and difficult in the reading, unfolded itself so harmoniously as to appear perfectly simple in the performance. This is the highest praise of those public functionaries and good citizens who gave their thoughts and labor to the ordering and directing of the ceremonies.

The arrival of the steamer Nina, bearing the precious remains of our beloved Statesman, was a beautiful and touching commencement of the solemnities. The Nina had been specially and most appropriately fitted up for this mission, and brought from Wilmington the remains, with the several Committees that accompanied them. On her arrival at the bar, the Metamora and the Pilot went out to meet her.—The mail steamer Gov. Dudley, and the Revenue Cutter also joined her; and the whole, with slow and measured movement, their colors at half-mast, and and the Cutter firing minute guns, passed up nearly the entire length of the city to the landing place at smith's wharf. The Committee of the Senate, having in charge the remains of Mr. Calhoun, were Messrs. Mason of Va., Berrien of Ga., Davis of Miss., Dickinson of N. Y., Clarke of R. I., and Dodge of Iowa. With them, by invitation, were Messrs. Venable of N. C., and Holmes of S. C.

At the landing place the Special Guard of Honor took charge of the remains, and bearing them up from the boat, placed them in the funeral car provided for the ceremonial. A detachment of the millitary, consisting of the Marion Artillary, and German Fusiliers and the Washington Light Infantry, all under command of Capt. Manigault, formed the escort of the funeral train to the Citadel Square. The Evening News furnishes the description of the hearse, or magnificent funeral car, which was drawn by eight horses clothed in mourning, and each held by a guide:

"The hearse at the base was sixteen feet long, ten feet wide, and six feet high, with an elevated platform, twelve feet wide and raised two feet above the base; eight pillars springing from this platform, and surmounted by a cornice twelve inches deep.—The ridge of the roof was elevated two feet, finishing off with plumes four feet high—making the whole height from the ground to the top of the plumes twenty-three feet.

"The base was covered within six inches of the ground with heavy folds of black cloth, with deep fringe at the bottom, and black and white twisted cord on rolls of black crape at the top with festoons of black and white crape hanging from rosettes of crape. The elevated platform was spangled in a curve on the base with deep festoons of black crape, secured by cords with heavy black tassels. The eight pillars were covered with black crape, made loose, and tied up at intervals with rolls of white crape. The above platform inside the pillars was elevated by three steps, the whole covered in black, with twisted black and white cord at the intersection of the steps, and on the top of these steps was placed the coffin, which was partially covered with a pall of black velvet, with borders of deep black silk fringe, and a Palmetto worked in silver in each corner and centre.

"The ground work of the cornice was black, with silver bands or mouldings around the top, and ornamented at the bottom of the frieze with silver stars, placed at intervals. The arms of the State, emblazoned in silver, on shields with black ground and silver borders, ornamented the centre of the two sides: these shields were draped with black crape.

"The corners were surmounted by eight black plumes, one over each pillar, supported by silver balls; the bases of the plumes were heavy with folds of black crape. The angles of the roof were covered by silver rods terminating at the top with a silver ball, on which was secured the central plume, which was composed of black ostrich plumes, and heavy pendants of black crape."

Between 12 and 1 o'clock the cortege reached the Citadel Square. Here the various parts of the procession had assembled and were appropriately arranged, occupying, with intervals, the entire square; while an immense throng of spectators filled all the surrounding streets and every point from which a view of the ceremonies could be obtained.

On the arrival of the bier at the Citadel Yard, the body was formerly delivered over to the Governor of the State by the Hon. John Y. Mason Chairman of the Senate Committee, and by the Governor to the Mayor of Charleston. In the course of his reply to Mr. Mason, on receiving the surrender of the honored charge, His Excelledcy alluded to the attention and devotion paid by the Hon. Mr. Venable to Mr. Calhoun during his last illness, and thanked him for them in the name of the State. In reply, Mr. Venable gave a brief account of the last moments of the honored dead.

The procession began to move from the Green at 1 o'clock, the military in advance, then the hearse, followed by a long train of carriages, conveying the family of the deceased, the Senate Committee, the Governor and suite, the Committee of Twenty-five, and the several Committees from Wilmington and the interior of this State. Next followed the procession on foot—the Fire Companies, the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, and other Societies, arranged as in the programme, a long cavalcade of citizens forming the rear. The procession first moved in King Street, and down that Street to Hasel, thence to Meeting Street, and down Meeting to South Bay, thence to East Bay, and up East Bay to Broad Street, and thence to the City Hall, the end of the movement. Its entire length was nearly a mile and a half. The military formed on the South side of Broad Street, the Hearse rested before the entrance of the City Hall, and between them passed successively the several divisions of the procession. This scene of the movement was perhaps the most beautiful and impressive of the whole. The vast crowd, the perfect order and harmony that reigned through it, the public buildings wrapped in mourning, the hearse motionless before the temporary resting place of the dead, the impress of the whole solemn pageant which was here concluded, each added its own force to complete the effect.

The body was here taken from the hearse, conveyed into the City Hall, and deposited in the Catafalque constructed for the occasion, where it lay in State in charge of the Special Committee of Two Hundred, until 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The following description of the Hall and the Catafalque we copy from the Evening News:

"The interior decorations of the City Hall exhibited much taste and artistic arrangement. The ceiling of the spacious room was gracefully draped in mourning, and all of the windows hung with curtains of crape, trimmed with white, the festoons of each window formed by a mourning rosette. In the west end of the room a Catafalque was erected, a most chaste and beautiful structure, the design, arrangement, and adornment of which reflect the highest credit upon the gentlemen who planned and superintended its erection. The base of the Catafalque is about nineteen feet long, by twelve feet broad, and its height about three feet. On each side of the base were three entablatures ornamented with festoons in white and black. A flight of four steps, with ornamented buttresses, rises to the top of the base, and on each buttress were placed two candelabra, the sombre light of which added a solemn effect to the scene. The whole of the base and steps were covered with black velvet. The ceiling of the Catafalque was groined in a ground of black radiated with white, in the centre of which an opaque light was placed, which threw a solemn and mournful light upon the remains of the illustrious dead, which reposed upon the bier in the centre of the interior. The bier was eight feet long, and richly draped in black velvet, with silk tassels. It was niched about half a foot apart, and in each niche was placed a funeral urn. The groined ceiling was supported by ten beautiful columns, the capital, ante and base of each delicately ornamented in white and black. The cornice and parapet were elegantly wrought, and the latter was surmounted by three silvered spread eagles, each bearing in its beak a beautiful wreath. The escutcheon in the centre of the parapet contained the cyphers of our illustrious statesman's name, and the frieze was richly ornamented in white and black drapery."

The doors of the Hall were opened soon after the coffin was deposited in its place; and from that until near midnight, and again from early light yesterday until the forming of the funeral procession, a steady stream of citizens passed in, moved up the steps of the Catafalque, gazed an instant at the narrow chamber that held the ashes of the illustrious dead, and then passed out. In all this time, the solemn stillness of the room was unbroken. Men spoke in whispers, and even the movement of the crowd was a noiseless flow, as of a shadowy pageant.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the preparations for the funeral service commenced. The body was delivered into the hands of the Guard of Honor, and and borne forth by them from the Hall. In the rear of them was formed the procession of the mourners, the Senate Committee, the State and City Authorities, the several Committees, and the Citizens, which moved through Broad and Church Streets to St. Philip's Church. The interior of this beautiful temple had been draped in mourning for the occasion; the aspect of the scene was in harmony with the feelings of the audience who thronged the place. The funeral services were performed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gadsden, who was a college classmate of Mr. Calhoun, and showed token that the memory of old companionship added tenderness to the solemnity of the services for the dead.

The funeral discourse was delivered by the Rev. Professor Miles, from the text, Proverbs x, 7: "The memory of the just is blessed." We cannot here speak of this discourse as it deserves. The author presented first the character of the pure and perfect statesman—his qualities, his objects, and his life.—Then he tested, by his ideal standard, the character and career of Calhoun, of which he furnished an analysis that was at once profound, clear, and complete.

Every part of the service was performed with affecting solemnity, and never on any occasion have we been more impressed with the beautiful appropriateness of this service for the dead.

From the Church the body was conveyed to the burial ground, and deposited in the vault prepared for its reception:

"Such honors Ilium to her Hero paid,
And peaceful rests the mighty Hector's shade."

### Attorney General Crittenden's Opinion on Paying Interest on Claims.

The following is an extract from the opinion of Governor Crittenden, on the subject of paying interest on Government claims. This opinion was given whilst he was Attorney General of the United States, and is in express conflict with the opinion of Attorney General Johnson—by virtue of which the Galphin interest was paid. An act of Congress, passed June 26th, 1834, provided for the payment of claims arising from losses which occurred in the war of 1812-'13. Whether interest was to be paid was the question, and here is the opinion, as given by a correspondent of the Washington Union:

"This depends on the proper construction of the act of Congress of the 26th June, 1834.

"The whole and sole authority is derived from that act. It is the standard by which the jurisdiction must be measured and limited. What is it?—By the terms of the act he is authized to receive, examine, ane adjudge all cases of claims for losses occasioned by the troops in the service of the United States, in 1812-'13.

"Interest on the amount of such losses is certainly a thing very distinguishable and different from the losses themselves.

"It may be that justice would have required, in this case, the allowance of interest as well as the principal that was lost, but Congress alone was competent to determine the extent of its obligation, and to give or withhold authority for the allowance of the principal—that is, the value of the property lost, with or without interest. The whole subject was before them for consideration, and the question of *interest* was important in the amount as the principal. They did legislate, and provided for the liquidation and payment of claims for losses, but made no provision for any claims of interest; the inference to my mind is irresistible, that they did not intend to authorize the payment of interest.

"It is confidently believed that, in all the numerous acts of Congress for the liquidation and *settlement of claims against the government, there is no instance in which interest has been allowed, except only where those acts have expressly directed or authorized its allowance.*"

A Contribution from California.—A joint resolution in relation to the Washington Monument, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia:

*Be it Resolved*, By the people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and requested to cause to be procured and prepared, in the manner prescribed by the Washington Monument Association, a block of California marble, quartz or granite, of suitable dimensions, with the word "California" chiseled on its face, and that he cause the same to be forwarded to the Managers of the Washington Monument Association, in the said city of Washington, District of Columbia, to constitute a portion of the monument now being erected in that city to the memory of George Washington.

*Be it further Resolved*, That all expenses incurred by the Governor, in carrying the foregoing resolution into effect, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for which amount the Governor is hereby authorized to draw on the treasurer.—*Passed February 2, 1850.*

Silver Mine in England.—A very valuable silver lode has been discovered on Elbridge estate, the property of W. Wymond, in the parish of Landulph, about four miles from Saltash, on the direct Callington road. Applications have been repeatedly made for the last twenty years for a grant of the set, which, however, could not be obtained till about a fortnight since, the proprietor not believing that his estate contained any mineral, and supposing that his land would be broken up to no purpose. Operations were lately commenced; and when only three feet from the surface, a valuable lode of silver-lead ore was opened upon, showing that the opinions of the practical miners were correct. The ore taken from it having been carefully assayed, produced 10 in 20 for lead, and 200 ounces of silver in the ton of ore. The shaft has since been sunk about four fathoms, where the lode is four feet big, and the ore found to be of much greater richness. This is one of the richest lodes ever seen in our locality so near the surface. —*Plymouth Guardian.*

New Brunswick.—A proclamation in the N. B. Royal Gazette announces that the following ports in that province are constituted free ports, for the admission of foreign as well as British and Colonial shipping: Dorchester, Richibucto, Dalhousie, Bathurst, Caraquette, Shediac, St. Stephens, St. George and Campo Bello.

Land Sale.—Francis Key, Esq., near the Relay House, in Baltimore county, sold, a few days ago, his farm of about 130 acres, for $12,000 cash, being over $92 per acre.

Duties Paid by the Cunard Steamers since the Navigation Act.—The amount of duties paid by the three British (Cunard) steamers that arrived at this port during the quarter just closed, was $650,969 25, averaging $203,656 42 each. The navigation laws came into operation on the 1st of January, 1850, since which time these steamers have brought over large quantities of French and other continental goods. It is safe to say that the value of each of these cargoes was in the neighbood of a million of dollars.—*Boston Traveller, April 24.*

Ages of Distinguished Congressmen.—Henry Clay is now in his 74th year; Daniel Webster is in his 69th year; Col. Benton is 67 years of age; Lewis Cass is 68; Mr. Calhoun was 68; Mr. Seward is about 50; Mr. Cooper is 40; Mr. Bradbury is about 45; T. Smith is about 60; Mr. Bright, of Indiana, is 37; Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, is 37; Mr. Downs is 49; Mr. Dickinson is 50; Mr. Clemens is 35; Mr. Upham is 58. So says the Harrisburg Union.

From the N. O. Picayune.

### The Voyage to California.

The public here has had any quantity of letters descriptive of the sea journey to San Francisco, and the impression on the first arrival there. But these have been mostly from the pens of adventurous men, their heads full of eager speculations in gold dust or politics. The following is of another character, the production of an intelligent lady, formerly of this city, which her friends have obliged us by presenting to us for publication, and which we are sure will be very acceptable to our readers.

San Francisco, February, 1850.

Feeling satisfied that you would be pleased to hear from me in this far-off land, I intend to forego a walk to-day in order to write you a long letter—whether it will be one of interest to you or not your own heart must answer. Thinking a few remarks upon a part of the voyage may not come amiss, I will touch lightly upon the subject.

The first port was Bahia, Brazil, a place too little known in history. It is certainly one of the most romantic views from the harbor imagination could depict; but on landing you do not find the neatness of the city in accordance—the architecture is not imposing though the buildings are generally of massive granite. The eternal summer here lends a charm to a foreigner that is irresistible. Here are many relics, and even some modern churches superior, I am told, to any others in Brazil. Many of these I visited with deep interest. Here, too, I found more genuine hospitality and refined manners than I ever have at home. These people are at least one hundred years behind us in mechanism and internal improvements, and most of the arts and sciences, but very far before us in some respects. We remained here fourteen days, during which time I spared no pains to see all I could, by riding into the country and every means in my power; made some dear friends, who would scarcely permit me to leave—but, as long as life lasts, fresh in my memory will be their kindness, as well as the picturesque beauty of Old San Salvador, with its hundred hills.

From Bahia to Rio we had a very fair wind, entering that beautiful bay on the seventh day. The Sugar Loaf, looming up like a giant guarding this place, met our eye long before we saw and passed the several forts whose rock foundations the God of nature laid when he poured the ocean in its channel where it has ever since lashed their sides, filling the air with its sublime music, yet leaving these noble structures unharmed. Nature could not have done more for a nation than has been done for Brazil, and she seemed to know that an inert people were to be its possessor—or his leaving to them so little to do has made the people what they are.

I wish I could only tell you of the pleasure I enjoyed in rambling through the Botanical Gardens, some eight miles out in the country. This garden contains nearly eighty acres, and is filled with trees, herbs, plants, shrubs and flowers of every clime. I saw and collected specimens of tea, coffee, cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves, pepper, indeed things too numerous to name. I felt as if I would be content to abandon my trip to the land of gold for a little cot somewhere in this enclosure where the wild bird's melody, the wind rustling through the mangoe groves, the fragrance from the aromatic shrubs and flowers, the hum of bees, and the rippling waters as they danced over the white pebbles, coursing through the flower beds to the broad ocean, would subdue all that is even worldly in my nature, and be as a foretaste of that beautiful world whither we are all travelling.

I had a ride also to the Emperor's palace, and to the pleasure grounds and gardens of the old Emperor. Here were three mangoe trees whose size I dare not tell, through which a sunbeam could find no entrance, whose boughs almost swept the ground, affording a safe retreat for the many birds of rich plumage who were making the woods musical with their glad notes. Under one of these trees the old Emperor used to dine every fair day, and under one of the others his ministers. After the business of his imperial palace was over for the day, they rode out to this paradise to dine, bathe, &c. There were the blocks of marble which had often borne all the luxuries of this clime, as well as that of others. I sat down on one of these tables, and pondered on the evanescence of human greatness. I asked for the gay and beautiful, whose wit and wine had sparkled here, and these old trees, still fresh and green, answered, where. I visited the Imperial Opera House, saw the Emperor, Empress, and ladies of honor; the house was fine, and the concourse large and orderly. We only remained here four days, but I must not omit to say that the morning of our landing we were literally astounded with the roar of cannons from every vessel in port, forts, and I do not know from how many other places. On learning the cause—behold the Emperor had passed over to an island to dine. This was repeated on his return, and all such occasions. Some of our passengers went on board our man-of-war there, the Brandywine, I think, and were told that during the four months there they had fired off 14,000 pounds of powder in honor of the Emperor. Now this may seem very singular to our dear old Uncle Sam, as he is an economical old gentleman, but I think if he can always maintain peace with foreign nations upon such cheap terms, it will save many lives, as well as widows' and orphans' tears, and as we have yet plenty of territory for surplus population, he need not feel anxious to get rid of them by gunpowder.

As to doubling Cape Horn, we found it a mere nothing; only the cold pinched our toes for some two weeks; yet so gentle were the winds that not a span or rag of canvass was injured. Indeed, sails were scarcely reefed at all. We went as far south as 60 deg.—got round in the space of thirteen days from the Falkland isles to the same latitude on the opposite. Not much of interest occurred until Christmas Day, when we were somewhat astonished to see the captain bustling about with his carpenter, erecting theer long tables on deck, the stewards and cooks at work, our last hog being killed the evening previous, the Star Spangled Banners were spread over head, covering the tables entire, some dozens of "brown stout" were called forth, a sumptuous dinner was set, to which sixty-one persons sat down, at 2 o'clock. Let me say to you, that it was hard to realize it was Christmas, for a more lovely May-day never dawned on us at home. * * *

I had the Chrisimas frolic so much in mind that I omitted to say a word of Lima, the port of Callao, hardly to be thought of in some respects, and yet for the sake of some generous, warm-harted friends we made there, and the mournful pleasure we derived from rambling over the ruins, going in the vaults of the ill-fated churches, and roaming over the most beautiful beach contiguous to these ruins, and the hour we spent there listening to the grand music from Ocean's choir, as the white breakers dashed up to our feet and receded only to collect force for another chorus, I would gladly have sat there a week. Then a pic-nic, which was given me, to which our company rode ten miles in the country, on the fine Chilian horses—the greatest ride I ever had—these and other things, too numerous to name, make Callao a place I shall ever love; but, as for diet, fleas, dust, laziness, poverty and huts, it stands alone in all its glory. I must say it is a curious feature in this that here it never rains, nor in Lima.—Wheat lies in piles for months in open air; they need no barns, and hardly have huts to sleep in.

I only wish I could tell you of the churches I was in, besides the cathedral, where I saw the urn containing the dust of Pizarro. I could tell you of many things I am certain, from all I hear, are not in the churches in Europe. I was never so fully impressed with the remark I have heard you make that you wished all our churches were adorned with the works of genius and art, that they might draw thither those who admiring these, might in time have holier feelings. I felt, when in these churches, though so filled with saints—some of them black, some yellow, others white, and many grotesque things—that yet the richness of their ornaments, the carving, Mosaic-frescoe, and the life-like painting from some of the old masters, the holy calm that rested on the Christ, as well the Virgin Mary, were in themselves enough to lead the mind into a train of thought from which it could not escape without benefit. You know I am no bigotted sectarian, but a believer in all that is lovely, grand and sublime as being a portion of goodness.

Lima is famed for beautiful females, but too generally the beauty only of face and form. I was at the opera here; the concourse was large, orderly, and neat in the extreme—many handsome ladies and fine looking dons, but I will not now tell you of a ludicrous circumstance which took place here, nor will I even hint at the fleas which came near running away with us—but though there has at one time been so much wealth attached to this city, in particular the churches, it is much on the decline. I was credibly informed that the cathedral is now worth over $3,000,000. I went to the museum, but of all the many things I saw and learned, I will have to say but little, as my time is limited and your patience may become threadbare. So I must stop short by saying this is the first walled city I ever saw, and the neatest, in external at least, regularly laid out, and great in the eyes of the inhabitants as Mecca to her worshippers—but the more I have seen in these parts, the more has America and the name of Washington become endeared to me. Oh! freedom, freedom, intellect and industry, how sacred, but yet we have not all with us that is worth travelling to see.

Now for California. It was a miserable, rainy, misty morning when we entered the bay. All on board had so long been yearning for this promised land, that now this anxiety seemed settled into a deeper feeling, and we all leant over the bulwarks, gazing at the sight with throbbing hearts, for who could read their doom. Mine was sad in the extreme, for at Callao I saw a paper containing the death of a dear relative whom I hoped to have met here. But the mist blew off, and San Francisco city and bay appeared in all their primitive glory. I am sure I could have wept from pure surprise, for the sublimity attached to all I could take in at a view was enough to overcome me, for I had put a dark picture before my mind of this place. The bay is lovely, filled with shipping, dotted with islands, and on each side lined with hills, rising majestically one above the other, clothed in verdure, while the receding ones are, this lovely Sabbath morning, shining in the bright sun in all the beauty of snow-capped mounts. To us they seem as if we could almost lay hand on them, yet they are twenty or forty miles off. If sublimity and romance could satisfy human beings instead of gold, then might they flock here in earnest. As to the city, no one can help thinking Aladdin has been here with his magic, for they cannot believe at home but must come and see; and then like the queen must exclaim, "the half has not been told." But as fate seemed kind to me once in her life, I take it as a good omen, for the first news I heard from shore my relative was not dead, and then soon after I encountered him on the Madonna.

The next day I left the bark, where I had so long been pent up, for the muddy shore. Oh! I was almost afraid I should lose myself in the mud. I really thought I should mire up to my eyes just before the Graham House, but finally I reached the rooms prepared for me. That night I sat down by a cheerful wood fire, the first for many long months—but the growth of this country is so warped and crooked by the strong winds, that if you do not watch the wood until it is well nigh burning, it will crawl off the fire; however, this is not its worst feature—it costs $40 per cord.

The next day was very clear, when I took a stroll up the highest peak, at sunset, to have a fine view. It was magnificent in the extreme. The two Missions—one toward the entrance to the bay, the other farther up than this place—were both distinct. The long line of green hills, rising and sinking all around us as far as we could see—the mountains looming up in the back ground—the sun sinking behind some and throwing his light over the bay and tinging the opposite mounts, lightening up the snow-capped ones with his lessening rays—the white tents and cottages dotting the vales on either side, and almost entirely lining the deep vales below us—the shipping, studding the bay with their barren masts—the colors waving from some private as well as public buildings—these, and many other things, made me almost fancy I was in the land of dreams.

The night was no less lovely, for the moon was as clear as could be. I stood long on the balcony watching the scene below. I thought of absent friends. I felt that I was in California, but that nature had clothed it with so much sublimity, robed it in so much beauty, decked it with such poetry and romance, that it seemed a perfect desecration to link gold mines, or the burning thirst after this dust, with its name at all.

I have taken several walks in the country, gathered many wild flowers, and saw the same or even greater beauty everywhere. I am soon to take some fine rides in the country, where wild flowers flourish like an Eden. Oh! how I shall enjoy myself, for I intend here to be as happy as life will let me be. I have gone to real laborious work in preference to a life of ease and dependence.

The last Sabbath I went to the opening or dedication of the Congregational Church. It was filled with as genteel an assembly as I ever met in any place—but few ladies, of course. The Rev. DWIGHT HUNT presides over this church; there was much beauty and originality in his sermon.

I have just returned from a Methodist class meeting, thinking there was a preaching. I went in and seated myself near the stand before I found out my mistake, but as I am pretty resolute I kept my position. I believe the pastor of this church, the Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, to be one of the purest christians of any land, and find he is much beloved. Every church is full on Sabbath, and in no land under the sun can this day be so distinctly marked from the other six in one respect at least. Here nearly everybody has to toil through mud, rain, or dust, so that coarse and common clothing is worn; but on Sunday almost every person is seen in a neat or even costly suit, mostly black, and if all do not attend church, they walk out to admire the work of Nature's God, cull flowers, and return elevated in feelings at least. I, of course, have not seen the gambling houses or drinking saloons, but a more orderly, quiet place, of the same population, I do not believe ever was seen. I hear music of a night, but no yelling or even loud talk. We leave almost anything out of doors; no one takes it. To sum up all, I am a thousand times better pleased than I thought to be when I left home, and should I take it into my brain to remain here, will visit the Crescent City once more at least. As to females, they are far more plenty here than you think, and coming every vessel, but the majority now arriving will not add much to the refinement or dignity of female society. There is yet room for others.

MADELINE.

PECULIARITIES OF THE TURKS.—In their manners and customs they appear the very antipodes of the civilized North, and all their habits antithetical to Europeans. They sit on the ground cross-legged; we sit upright, upon a chair. They eat with their fingers; we with our forks. Their women wear trowsers; their men wear petticoats. We take off our hats on entering a room; they take off their shoes. Our gentlemen visit the ladies; their women the men. Our fair ones ride sideways; their beauties ride a-straddle. They glory in plurality; we think one enough. Their fair ones paint the eyelids and fingers; ours only their cheeks. We think them barbarians and fanatics, and wonder at their taste; they retaliate by calling us dogs, and are equally astonished at our want of good breeding. There are scarcely two points in which they both agree; and it may be said, with truth, that what the Anglo-Saxon is the Turk is not.—*Rev. Mr. Furness.*

ANCIENT AND MODERN LABOR.—The great Pyramid of Egypt cost the labor of one hundred thousand men for twenty years, exclusive of those who prepared and collected the materials. The steam engines of England, alone, worked by thirty-six thousand men, would raise the same quantity of materials to the same height in eighteen hours, which reckoning ten hours to the day, and three hundred working days to the year, would enable the moderns to erect over 3,000 pyramids in the same time.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—M. ARAGO announced to the French Academy that M. d'Hericourt, just returned from his travels in Abyssinia, had brought with him a medicament, which he has seen employed with entire success, in cases of confirmed hydrophobia. The traveller offered a quantity of it, sufficient for all necessary experiments, but we are not yet informed of the result. It will turn out no doubt like many other such great discoveries, in a failure.

THE POUND STERLING.—The pound of silver in Scotland and England, till 1601, weighed one pound, and was divided into twenty parts, called shillings; it was at that period divided, in England into 62 parts, still called shillings; and in Scotland into 36 parts, or 720 shillings. The price of gold was £3 17 10½ per ounce, in 1800 and in 1821. In 1831 and '14, it was worth £5 1s. to £5 4s. in Bank of England paper—thus reducing £100 of paper currency to the value of only £14 17s. to £77 2s. in gold.

METHOD TO MAKE TIN RESEMBLE SILVER.—Melt 4 ounces of fine plate brass, and add to it 4 ounces soft fine clear tin; when it is in fusion, add 4 ounces of bismuth and 4 ounces of regulus of antimony.—Let this flux together, and pour it out into an ingot; then beat it to powder; grind it with resin, a little salammoniac, and turpentine; form it into balls, and let them dry in the air; and when you would use them, beat them fine; strew the powder therefore upon the melted tin; stir it well together, and continue putting the powdered balls upon the melted tin, until you perceive it white and hard enough: of this tin you may draw wire for hilts of swords, or make buttons; it will always retain its silver color.

### England and Cotton.

There has been much said in regard to the probability of England ultimately succeeding in her endeavors to cultivate cotton for her own market in her own dominions. Her efforts have been watched, and her progress noticed, with a deep interest, on this side of the Atlantic, and her frequent failures have had a tendency to impart an undue confidence among the American planters of her inability to succeed at all. It is an object of the most vital importance to England, at once, to be able to obtain a supply of the raw material from her own possessions, and throw off her present dependence on the American market; and every incentive which self-interest and a consciousness of this dependence could suggest, has been brought to bear to urge on the attainment of this object which she has so much at heart. As long as there is a possibility of success her efforts will not cease. With her Asiatic, African, and West Indian possessions, the native seats of the cotton plant, there is no good reason to suppose that her efforts will prove unavailing, but a strong presumption that they will, ere long, be crowned with success. This affords another reason why our own cotton-growing States should enter extensively into the work of establishing cotton factories, and thus furnish a healthy home market for her raw material. Possessing every facility for manufacturing purposes, and having her factories in close proximity to her cotton fields, she could enter as a successful competitor with her manufactured articles, in the general market of the world.

While attempts to translate American cotton to India have failed, no difficulty has been met with in raising native cotton; and the fact that in Calcutta a premium of five thousand rupees has lately been offered for the best improved cotton gin, seems to indicate that they care more about stimulating the culture of the native cotton, than improving the culture of the transplanted article.

It was only ten days ago, says the North American, that we noticed an experiment that had been tried in Jamaica in raising cotton, the results of which were so remarkable that we are tempted to invite the attention of our readers to them a second time. The experiment was tried on a field of ten and three-quarter acres—virgin soil, requiring, of course, to be cleared and cleaned—and a statement was given showing all the expenses of the crop, as well as the quantity of cotton obtained, and its value. Taking the field as a single acre, and reducing the sterling currency to American dollars and cents, the account stands as follows:

EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost of cultivation of an acre, including clearing, digging, planting, weeding, and picking | $37 29 |
| Ginning, bagging, and twine | 15 84 |
| Total expense per acre | $53 13 |

PRODUCT AND PROFIT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clean Cotton, 744 lbs. at 6d. | $89 28 |
| Stained " 186 " " 4d. | 14 88 |
| Total....930 lbs. | 104 16 |
| Expense | 53 13 |
| Total profit | $51 03 |

Now, without taking note of expense and profit, we have here a total product of good and inferior cotton of no less than 930 lbs. to the acre, which, with all allowances made for first rate soil, careful culture, and good luck, must be still deemed an extraordinary result. As large a quantity has been, doubtless, occasionally raised in the United States upon an acre of good ground; but we believe the average crop in good lands in the South does not run beyond three or four hundred pounds to the acre; and, in fact, in looking over an estimate, in one of the late numbers of DeBow's Commercial Review, for what is called "a model plantation," we find the crop put down at 300 lbs. per acre. If the experiment proves anything, it proves that at least as much cotton—and good cotton, too, as we may see by the prices quoted in the statement—can be raised to the acre in Jamaica as in Mississippi; and this is a very important point ascertained.

LADIES SPRING FASHIONS.—We copy from the editor's table of Peterson's Magazine for May, the following upon the fashions, an all-engrossing subject, on the opening of the vernal season:

"The principal dress material for late spring and summer wear, will be Foulard and India silks, Grenadines, Tissues, Barage and Organdies. The latter are generally embroidered in small spots, whilst the former are covered with vines or wreaths of small figures, but of very rich and elegant colors.

"Nearly all dresses are made high in the neck, and many with tight backs. The infant waist, however, promises to be popular for summer wear, particularly for young ladies. The cadet body, which is opened three or four inches in front, but buttons up at the throat, is also much worn. Some are made high to the throat; others have the corsages partially open, so as to be worn with lace chemisetts. The front of the corsage may be ornamented with a double row of fancy buttons. Sleeves slit at the ends are those most generally adopted for high dresses, of whatever material they may be composed. The Mazurka sleeve is the newest. It is put in plain at the shoulder, and gradually widens till it reaches just below the elbow. It is very much like the Pagoda sleeve, except that it is not shorter on the inside of the arm than on the outside. Fancy buttons will be much used for trimming this season."

EVIDENCES OF FOLLY.—To attempt to borrow money on the plea of extreme poverty.

To believe that your own relatives are the best friends you will ever meet with.

To ask the publisher of a new periodical how many copies he sells per week.

To make yourself generally disagreeable, and wonder that no one will visit you unless they gain some palpable advantage by it.

To get drunk and complain next morning of the headache.

To judge people's piety by their attendance at church.

To keep your clerks on miscrable salaries, and wonder at their robbing you.

Not to go to bed when you are tired and sleepy because it is not bed time.

To make your servants tell lies for you, and afterwards be angry because they tell lies for themselves.

To tell your own secrets and believe that other people will keep them.

To render a man a voluntary service, and expect him to be grateful for it.

To give a school boy pocket money and tell him not to spend it.

To buy a child a drum and punish him for beating it.

INABILITY OF IGNORANCE.—How many men, rich in physical energy, stand with folded and idle hands, because they are poor in knowledge! Tell such a man what he should do, and he is ready and willing to act. He stands still because he cannot see his way. He is uncertain, because he cannot make out which of the two plans he should choose. He is negligent, only because he is ignorant of what he ought to do, or of how it may best be done. Or if, in his physical impatience, such a man rushes forward, he fails to reach his aim, because he is deficient in the materials for successful action. How often do we see the energy of one man ill or wrongly directed, because he knows too little of what he engages in, while, under the guidance of knowledge, another is observed to be a sure stride in advance.

SOAP MAKING BY THE COLD PROCESS.—In Virginia there is a mode of making soap, adopted by the country people, which they call the "cold process," that deserves to be made generally known. It is thus described by a farmer's wife:—"I put my barrel (a common fish-barrel) in the cellar where it is intended to stand, and fill it nearly full of strong ley; then add as much grease, without melting it, as I think sufficient, stirring it once every day or two.—In a few days I can tell whether I have put too much or too little grease, and add ley or grease as the case may require. In two or three weeks it becomes excellent soap. We call it the cold process. In this way we make better soap, get rid of the trouble and risk of boiling, and can make it as suits our convenience, or occasion requires."

NO YOU DON'T.—*Scene in a Court of Justice—By witness in a case of assault on Mr. Brown.*

Judge (with dignity) Young man, do you know this Brown?

Boy, (looking roguishly at His Honor shaking his head)—no yer don't Judge.

Judge (indignantly)—what do you mean by that, sir? Answer my question—Do you know this Brown?

Boy, (with a peculiar wink) no yer don't, Judge.

Judge (in rage)—answer me, you young villain, or I will commit you for contempt of Court—Do you know this Brown?

Boy, (applying his thumb to the top of his nose, and wriggling mysteriously his elongated fingers)—yer can't come it Judge; I know what yer want.—Yer want me to ask what Brown, and then yer goin' to say Brown Stout! No yer don't Judge.

For the Journal.

### Commissioners of Navigation.

Mr. Editor:—You will confer a favor by publishing in the Journal the annexed ticket for Commissioners of Navigation. The election takes place next Monday, the 6th of May, instant.

MANY VOTERS.

P. K. DICKINSON, JAMES CASSIDY,
WM. C. BETTENCOURT, WM. N. PEDEN,
JOHN WALKER.

### County Conventions.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Democratic party of New Hanover county, held at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the 13th of March, 1850:

WHEREAS, there exists vacancies in the former delegation of New Hanover county in the Legislature of this State, and whereas, it has heretofore been the custom of the Democratic party of New Hanover county to hold county conventions, for the purpose of selecting suitable county candidates, and also with a view to a more perfect organization of the party in said county; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we, a portion of the democratic citizens of New Hanover county, in public meeting assembled, respectfully recommend that a county convention be held at Wilmington, on Tuesday of June Court next; and

*Be it further resolved*, That we respectfully suggest to our democratic brethren of each Captain's precinct in said county, the propriety of their sending three delegates from each of their respective precincts, to said convention; and that said convention have full authority to nominate suitable county candidates, to be voted for at the ensuing August Election, to fill the respective offices for which they may be selected.

On motion,

*Resolved*, That the preamble and resolutions recommending a county convention, be requested to be published in the "Journal" till the meeting of said convention.

WM. S. LARKINS, Ch'n.

JOHN SHEPARD, Sec'y.

### MARRIED.

In this county, on the 30th ult., by WM. S. LARKINS, Esq., Mr. WM. E. BUNTING, to Miss MARGARET P., daughter of Mr. DANIEL BOURDEAUX, all of this county.

In Duplin county, on Tuesday evening last, by WATSON JERNIGAN, Esq., Mr. JAMES W. DICKSON, to Miss SARAH WOLF.

In Greenville, on Thursday evening last, Mr. BLOUNT KING, of Goldsboro' to Miss MARY COOPER.

In Sampson county, on the 9th ult, Mr. JAMES H. WEST, to Miss ZADA DUDLEY, daughter of LABAN DUDLEY, Esq.

### DIED.

In this town, on the 29th ult., GEORGE WELLS, an infant son of EDMUND H. and CORNELIA E. GRANT, aged 13 months, and 26 days.

In Goldsboro', on the 29th ult., Mrs. E. H. SCARBOROUGH, aged 26 years, and 8 months.

In Jones county, on Tuesday morning last, from the effect of a fall from a horse, Mr. J. O. LOFTIN, aged 21 years.

In Washington county, on the 12th ult., WATKAS BECKWITH, Esq., one of the oldest members of the Bar in that part of the State.

In Chatham county, STEPHEN PETTY, Esq., aged about 78.

In Charlotte, Mrs. HARRIET ANN CARSON, wife of R. C. CARSON, Esq., and daughter of the late Rev. DR. WILSON.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 24th ult., Mrs. ELIZA W. PARKS, wife of COL. WILLIAM N. PARKS, daughter of DR. ISAAC HAYNE, of Collection District, S. C., and grand daughter of COL. ISAAC HAYNE, of the same place, who suffered execution for the cause of his country, in Charleston.

## Commercial.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 30.—Cotton, 11½ to 11¾c. Flour has advanced, and is selling at $5 to $5 50. Corn 65 cts. Oats 35c. Rio Coffee 11½ to 12½c.

CHARLESTON, May 1.—There was a moderately fair demand for Cotton yesterday. The sales reached upwards of 1000 bales, taken mostly for shipment to Havre, and Spanish account. The transactions were at extremes, ranging from 11¼ to 12¾ cents.

NEW YORK, April 27th.—NAVAL STORES.—Generally, are steady at previous rates. The sales are 1300 bbls. North County Turpentine at $2,62½, and 270 White Rosin, $2,50 per 280 lbs.; 2000 Wilmington Common, $1,10; 2300 North County, $1,05 a $1,10, delivered; 700 do. afloat, $1, and 400 Spirits Turpentine, 32 a 33 cents, cash, and 35½, 4 mos. embracing large and small lots. Tar is dull, with a good supply, and some considerable shipments have taken place.

BOSTON, April 24th.—NAVAL STORES.—Not much doing in Spirits Turpentine. Small sales at 32½c. per gal. cash.—In Tar there have been further sales of Wilmington at $1,87½ per bbl., 6 mos. Rosin is dull and the sales limited. In Pitch, there have been sales at $1,37½ per bbl. 6 months.

NEWBERN, April 30.—Turpentine—Dip $2 a $2 10, Scrape $1 10 to $1 20; Tar $1 05; Corn $2 10 to $2 20; Peas 50 to 60c per bushel; Rough Rice 1c per lb.; Bacon 6½ to 7c; Lard 7 cents per lb. by the bbl.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Flour $5 31 a $5 75; Corn Meal 2 87 a $2 91; Rye flour 2 94 a $3 12½ per bbl.; Corn 58 a 61 cents; Wheat, red, $1 08 a $1 15; Southern white $1 25; Genesee 1 32 a $1 35; Mess pork $10 25, Prime $8 50; Lard 6c per lb.; Coffee 11c; Cotton—no sales reported; Whiskey 24c per gallon.

*Naval Stores.*—There is an improved demand for Naval Stores, and prices of Spirits Turpentine are tending upwards. Sales to-day of 200 bbls. at 32 a 33c per gall. Orude do. 2 75 a $2 87 per bbl.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30—6 P. M.—Flour $5 25; Corn meal $2 81; red Wheat 1 16 a $1 18, white $1 23; Corn 60c; Oats 40 a 41c; Rye 60 a 62c; Mess pork 10 56 a $10 75, prime $8 87; Lard 6¼ a 6¾c per lb; Rice 3¼ a 3¾c per lb; Wool 30 a 40c per lb; Whiskey 23 a 24c per gall.

## Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

April 24—Schr. George M. Robertson, McFarland, Baltimore, to Ellis & Russell. Mdse. to sundry persons.

25—Brig Tangier, Park, Havana, molasses, to Potter & Kidder.

27—Schr Helene, Griffing, Charleston, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

29—Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, to J. Banks.

30—Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, to Carroll & Fennell.

May 1—Schr. Monteray, McIntyre, Boston, to G. W. Davis

2—Schr. L. P. Smith, Smith, New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

CLEARED.

26—Schr. Col. Hansen, Wait, Boston, by E. J. Latterlob; with 100 bbls. spirits turpentine, 200 do. tar, 341 do. rosin, 230 do. pitch, 200 staves.

27—Brig Charles, Wooster, Boston, by W. M. Harriss; with 96,000 feet lumber, 220 bbls. rosin.

Brig Mary Elliot, Morrow, Boston, by W. M. Harriss; with 128,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, rice, &c.

Schr. Alarie, Sanford, New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, rice, &c.

Schr. Penn, Roberts, Waldoboro', Me., by Russell & Kendrick; with 50,000 feet timber, 22,000 do. lumber, 40 bbls. tar.

Schr. Madagascar, McFarland, New York, by Potter & Kidder; with 80,000 feet timber.

29—Schr. Emeline; Harding, Wilmington, Del., by Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.; with timber and lumber.

Schr. Mohawk, Johnson, Newcastle, Me., by Ellis & Russell; with 100,000 feet lumber.

30—Barque Thomas Prince, Hallowell, Antwerp, by DeRosset & Brown; with 10,000 bushels rough rice.

Brig Denmark, Woodbury, Baltimore, by G. W. Davis; with 111,000 feet lumber.

Brig Francisco, Smith, Matanzas, by Barry, Bryant & Adams; with 140,000 feet lumber.

May 1—Schr. Pushar, Smith, Boston, by Potter & Kidder; with 90,000 ft. S. S. lumber, 5,000 R. O. hhd. staves.

Schr. Water-ville, Gove, Cardenas, by Barry, Bryant & Adams; with 100,000 feet lumber.

3—Schr. Helene, Griffing, N. York, by DeRosset & Brown.

Brig Marcia, at Bath, Me., from this port, lost mainsail, both jibs, and part of deck load of turpentine, 31st March, off Hatteras.

Schr. Vandalia, Mullen, from this port, for Hartford, Conn., with loss of mainboom, foresail, jib, and head rails, put in Holmes's Hole 19th inst.

Br. Schr. Latimer, from this port for Liverpool, put in to Milford, Eng., on 23d March, with loss of jibboom, bobstay, and bowsprit shrouds, having been in contact with another vessel at sea.

Br. Schr. Velocity, of Prince Edward Island, Anderson, from Wilmington, with staves and shingles, took fire 9th ult. off Cape Hatteras, and burned to the waters edge Captain and crew saved.

BEAUMARIS, March 31st. The John, from Wilmington lost her rudder during the gale last night.


JUST Received per Schr. L. P. Smith, from New York—4 quarter casks Muscat Wine;
10 boxes Candy; 20 Demijohns;
2 firkins Butter; 20 bags Coffee;
100 barrels Whiskey;
50 doz. more of that fine cut Tobacco, in full leaf.
For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BACON! Bacon 7½—3,000 lbs. of Hams, Sides and Shoulders, all fresh and now from Worse County, for sale at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

CHOICE Years and Sheetings.—3 bales of Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 10's, from Mount's Creek Factory; 2 bales 32 Cotton Sheetings, a superior article, from Mount's Creek Factory; for sale at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.


### Our Candidates.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOS. R. WILLIAMS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election.

March 15, 1850 27-tf

☞ We are authorized to announce GEORGE ALDERMAN as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election.

March 15, 1850 27-tc

Town papers please copy till election.

VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER.—I announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your County, and solicit your votes at the ensuing election. S. D. WALLACE.

March 8, 1850 26-tf

Papers of the town will copy till otherwise ordered.

*To the Independent Voters of New Hanover County:*

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—In accordance with the wishes of a number of my friends, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff. Should you honor me with your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge its duties with fidelity and impartiality. G. J. MOORE.

New Hanover county, Feb'y 22, 1850 23-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIAM SELLARS as a candidate for Major of the 30th Regiment North Carolina Militia, at the election on the first Saturday (4th) in May next.

March 15, 1850 27-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce Capt. ASA A. HARTSFIELD, as a candidate for Major of the 30th Regiment North Carolina Militia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major DAVID WILLIAMS.

April 5, 1850. 30-tc

*To the Independent Voters of 30th Reg't N. C. Militia:*

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—In accordance with the wish of a number of my friends, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Major of the above Regiment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major DAVID WILLIAMS. I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity and impartiality. JOHN W. HOWARD.

Topsail Sound, New Hanover co., April 19, 1850 32-tf

## Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1850.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BACON, per pound, | | | | | NAVAL STORES, | | |
| Hams, | 9 | a | 9 | 8½ | Turpentine, per bbl. 250 lbs. | | |
| Middlings, | 6½ | a | 7 | 7¼ | Yellow Dip, | 1 85 | a 2 00 |
| Shoulders, | 6 | a | 6½ | 6¼ | Virgin Dip, | 1 60 | a 2 65 |
| Hog round, | 7 | a | 7½ | 7½ | Hard, | 1 10 | a 1 15 |
| Western, | 5½ | a | 6 | | Tar, | 1 10 | a 1 15 |
| BEANS, per bush. | | | | | Pitch, | 0 00 | a 1 00 |
| White, | 70 | a | 75 | | Rosin, No. 1, | 0 00 | a 0 00 |
| BEESWAX, | | | | | Do. No. 2, | 0 00 | a 0 00 |
| Per pound, | 18 | a | 20 | | Do. No. 3, | 70 | a 75 |
| BUTTER, | | | | | Sp'ts Turp., per gallon, | 24½ | a 00 |
| Per pound, | 15 | a | 25 | | Varnish, per gal. | 20 | a 22 |
| BEEF, per bbl. | | | | | OIL, per gallon. | | |
| No. 1, | 12 50 | a | 14 00 | | Sperm, | 75 | a 1 37 |
| Do. Prime, | 7 00 | a | 9 00 | | Linseed, N C., | 80 | a 85 |
| BEEF CATTLE, | | | | | Neats Foot, | 00 | a 0 00 |
| Per 100 lbs., | 6 00 | a | 6 25 | | PEAS, per bushel. | | |
| CORN, | | | | | Ground, | 0 00 | a 0 00 |
| Per bushel, | | a | 54 | | Black Eye, | 60 | a 65 |
| Meal, bush., | 60 | a | 62½ | | Cow, | 65 | a 70 |
| COFFEE, per lb. | | | | | PORK, per barrel. | | |
| Rio, | 12 | a | 13 | | Nor. Mess, | 12 00 | a 12 50 |
| St. Domingo, | 10 | a | 12 | | Do. Prime, | 9 50 | a 10 00 |
| Laguyra, | 12½ | a | 13½ | | Fresh, per lb. | 0 | a 0 |
| Cuba, | 00 | a | 00 | | POTATOES. | | |
| Java, | | a | | | Irish, bbl., | 0 00 | a 1 00 |
| CANDLES, per lb. | | | | | Sweet, bush., | 40 | a 50 |
| Tallow, | 14 | a | 16 | | POULTRY. | | |
| Sperm, | 40 | a | 45 | | Chickens, live, | 10 | a 15 |
| Adamantine, | 31 | a | 32 | | Do. dead, | 12½ | a 25 |
| EGGS, per dos., | 10 | a | 12½ | | Turkeys, live, | 40 | a 80 |
| FEATHERS, | | | | | Do. dead, | 40 | a 1 00 |
| Per pound, | 00 | a | 35 | | RICE, per 100 lbs. | | |
| FLOUR, per barrel. | | | | | Clean, cask, | 3 12½ | a 3 25 |
| Canal, | 00 | a | 7 50 | | Rough, bush., | 00 | a 00 |
| Fayetteville, | 5 25 | a | 5 75 | | SAL-T, per bushel. | | |
| HAY, per 100 lbs. | | | | | Turks Island, | 00 | a 15½ |
| North River, | 55 | a | 60 | | Liv'l sack, | 00 | a 1 00 |
| Eastern, | 65 | a | 70 | | SOAP, per lb., | 4 | a 6 |
| IRON, per lb., | 4½ | a | 5½ | | SHINGLES, per M. | | |
| LARD, per lb. | | | | | Country, | | a 1 50 |
| No. Carolina, | 7 | a | 7½ | | Contract, | 0 00 | a 3 00 |
| Western, | 6½ | a | 7 | | STEEL, per lb., | 12 | a 25 |
| LIME, per barrel. | | | | | STAVES, per M. | | |
| Thomastown, | 70 | a | 1 00 | | W. O. barrel, | | |
| LUMBER, River, per M. | | | | | rough, | 00 00 | a 10 00 |
| Floor. B'ds, | 11 00 | a | 11 25 | | Do. dressed, | 0 00 | a 00 00 |
| Wide do. | 0 00 | a | 4 00 | | R. O. hhd., | | |
| Scantling, | 0 00 | a | 0 00 | | dressed, | 00 00 | a 00 00 |
| LIQUORS, per gallon. | | | | | Do. rough, | 8 00 | a 12 00 |
| N. E. Rum, | 30 | a | 33 | | SUGAR, per pound. | | |
| Gin, | 28 | a | 30 | | New Orleans, | 6 | a 7 |
| Whiskey, rec. | 31 | a | 32 | | Porto Rico, | 7 | a 8 |
| Do. N.O. do. | 29 | a | 30 | | St. Croix, | 7 | a 8½ |
| Do. Old Nick, | 00 | a | 75 | | Loaf, | 10 | a 11½ |
| Apple Brandy, | 30 | a | 40 | | TIMBER, per M. | | |
| Peach do. | 00 | a | 00 | | Shipping, | 0 00 | a 0 00 |
| MOLASSES, per gall. | | | | | Mill, prime, | 0 00 | a 7 00 |
| West Ind

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

**WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1850.**

**Authorized Agents.**

James M. Fredmond, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
Josiah Johnson, Clinton, Sampson county.
Joseph R. Kemp, Bladen county.
Dr. Sherwood, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. Koonce, Richland, Onslow county.
B. Barnes, Black Creek, Wayne county.
Volney B. Palmer is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.


### Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

Tuesday, April 23.—Senate.

Petitions were presented.

Mr. Webster submitted a resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of enlarging the facilities for coinage at the mint of the United States.

Mr. Webster gave notice that he would at an early day call up his resolution for making donations of public lands, in quarter sections, to any citizen of the United States, of 21 years and upwards, and every person intending to become a citizen.

The bill for the relief of Wm. Darby was taken up and passed, after discussion.

Mr. Bright submitted a resolution that the Senate proceed to elect a Sergeant-at-Arms for the session.

Mr. Webster opposed it. The resolution lies over.

The Senate took up Mr. Bradbury's resolutions calling upon the President for copies of charges against persons removed from office.

Mr. Bradbury spoke at length in reply to the late speech of Mr. Smith, of Connecticut.

Mr. B. alleged that the present had been the most proscriptive administration that ever existed. He compared the number with the number removed by Gen. Jackson. Gen. Jackson's administration removed but forty Clerks.

Mr. Bell explained that when Gen. Jackson came in he found the old republican Clerks in office, who had been appointed by Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, and not removed by Mr. Adams.

Mr. Borland said this administration was so proscriptive that, not content with removing democrats, it had gone to work and removed whigs also.

Mr. Bradbury said it was no doubt a decided improvement. He saw no objection to the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Bell made some remarks. He thought Congress ought to regulate removals by law. If we did not, the present system would lead to great distractions. The absolutism of the government must be put under control, or it will lead to serious events. He took his due share of responsibility for bringing Gen. Taylor into power. No patriotic party could stand unless they would adopt the policy of turning out enemies and employing friends. If we did not regulate this matter, it would regulate us. The party that claims all the spoils for its followers, must prevail over a more moderate party.

After which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following gentlemen constitute the committee, under the resolution of Mr. Richardson, to investigate the charges against Mr. Ewing, viz: Messrs. Richardson, Vinton, Brown of Mississippi, Hall, Rockwell, Evans of Maryland, Ross, Alston, and Dunham.

The morning hour was taken up principally in the discussion of a joint resolution from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Poads, in relation to the mail matter intended for the two houses of Congress. The resolution contemplated the making up of separate pouches for the members of Congress. The resolution, after a few remarks by Messrs. Stanton, of Ky., in its favor, and Phelps and Brown, of Ia., in opposition, was laid on the table.

Mr. Evans, of Md., asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce the resolution proposing an investigation of the defalcation under the late administration—the same as he offered yesterday. It was objected to by Mr. Toombs, of Ga.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the House, in committee, then took up the California bill. Mr. Morehead and Mr. Peck successively addressed the committee, when it rose and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 24.—Senate.

The resolution offered by Mr. Webster for an inquiry, by the Committee on Finance, into the expediency of increasing the facilities for coinage at the United States Mint, was taken up.

Mr. Webster stated his views.

Mr. Houston said the Committee had the subject before them.

Mr. Cooper stated that the United States Mint at Philadelphia was adequate to the operations required, but some delay had occurred in consequence of the difficulty of assaying California gold.

The matter was further discussed by Messrs. Downs, Hunter, Mangum, and Dawson, after which the resolution passed.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate went into Executive session, and, after a short sitting, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Evans, of Md., was excused from service on the committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Secretary Ewing, and Mr. Outlaw was appointed in his place.

Mr. Thompson, of Pa., reported from the Judiciary Committee a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a clerk or translator of languages to the Supreme Court of the United States. Laid on the table.

Mr. Ewing, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution providing that the acts of 1847 and 1848, granting bounty and extra pay to those who served in Mexico, be so construed as to allow those who were discharged on their own application the same bounty and pay as those who had received a surgeon's certificate of honorable discharge, provided that they had performed their duty faithfully, before such discharge. Referred to the committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, of Pa., the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, and took up the bill providing for taking the seventh census.

After considerable discussion, the committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, April 25.—Senate.

Mr. Clay laid before the Senate a presentment by the Grand Jury of Jones county, Ky., setting forth that sundry anti-slavery petitions sent from the county to Mr. Clay do not express the views of any considerable number of the people of the county.

Mr. Hunter called up the bill to establish a Board of Accounts, and it was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Borland called up the resolution from the Committee on Printing, and the Senate proceeded to consider the amendments proposed, which abolishes the contract system, and provides that the printers be elected.

The subject was debated by Messrs. Borland, Walker, Foote, Underwood, Butler, and others; and, without coming to any conclusion, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Stanly asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a resolution to instruct the Select Committee, appointed on the motion of Mr. Richardson, of Ill., to inquire what person in office, by appointment of Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Interior, are correspondents of newspapers, their salaries, and what papers they edit or write for," also to inquire into such appointments under Mr. Polk's administration; who in particular was the author of "Bundlecund," and what office he then held.

"And also whether, during the last canvass for the Presidency, any of the above named officers absented themselves from their offices and official duties to make speeches and public addresses against the election of Gen. Taylor; and, also, whether the above-named officers, or any of them, during said canvass, were called upon or required to subscribe or pay money for an electioneering fund against Gen. Taylor, and at whose instance this was done."

Mr. Johnson, of Ark. I object to that trash.

The resolution was not received.

Mr. Richardson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the payment of horses of the officers of the ten additional regiments who served in Mexico, that were lost or destroyed, &c. Committed.

Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution to authorize the President of the United States to accept and attach to the Navy, the two vessels offered by Henry Grinnell, of New York, to be sent to the Arctic Seas in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions, which was read.

A short debate ensued, in which Messrs. Stanton, Jones, Bayly, Stanly, Brooks, and others, participated.

The resolution was finally passed over, and the House, in committee, took up the census bill.

Messrs. Root, of Ohio, and Strong, of Pa., addressed the House, arguing in favor of the constitutionality and expediency of gathering the fullest statistical information; and

Mr. Howard maintained the want of constitutional power.

Mr. Moore, of Ohio, obtained the floor, and the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

### Passports for the Isthmus.

There having been much inquiry among the travellers bound to California, as to the necessity of obtaining passports from the New Grenadian Consul at New York, application was made by Livingston, Wells & Co., to the Department of State for information on the subject. A letter has been received in reply, from Hon. John M. Clayton, April 13, which says:

"The treaty between the United States and New Grenada, of the 12th December, 1846, places our citizens resorting to and residing in that country upon a footing of equality with New Grenada citizens, but requires from them obedience to the laws of that republic. If, therefore, the laws of New Grenada make it imperative upon their citizens abroad, who may be about to return home, to obtain passports from the New Grenadian Counsul at the port where they embark, citizens of the United States cannot, according to the terms of the treaty, claim an exemption from this. The 35th article of the instrument, however, which gives us the privilege of passing across the Isthmus of Panama upon the same terms as the citizens of New Grenada, imposes upon us the obligation to guarantee to that republic the neutrality of the Isthmus. This obligation would seem to be a sufficient equivalent for perfect freedom of transit for our citizens across the route referred to; and as it is quite probable that it was the impression of those who had an agency in the treaty on behalf of this government, that it secured that privilege, this department will instruct the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Bogota, to remonstrate against the requisition of passports for such of our citizens as may embark for the Isthmus, and to endeavor to obtain the removal of any restriction upon the communication by that route between our ports on the Atlantic and those on the Pacific.

"P. S. It is to be observed, that the passports which this government recognises as the evidence of the citizenship of the bearer, is the passport issued by this Department."

A Volume in a Sentence.—Hon. James K. Paulding, formerly Secretary of the Navy, has written a letter to a Democratic meeting in New York, in which, after expressing his belief of the danger with which the Union is threatened, he says:—"Ever since the fatal secret was discovered that a small faction of fanatics in Ohio, and another in New York, held the balance of power between the two great parties of the Union, and consequently controlled the election of President, each seems to have entered into a contest which shall pay the highest price for their support."

Again he says: "Fanaticism, may be spurred, but no human power could ever yet bridle that fiery dragon."

And again: "The Wilmot Proviso is a declaration of war against the South, and unless retracted both in form and substance, will most assuredly cause over half the stars of our bright constitution, to start madly from their sphere, far, far, beyond the circle of attraction."

### Cotton Factories in Alabama.

In a brief notice of the progress of cotton factories in Alabama, the Tuscaloosa Observer remarks:

"We were shown last week some samples of cottonades, ginghams, checks, and osnaburgs, colored and plain, made at the factory of Patton, Donegan & Co., Huntsville, which, for quality and durability, would compare with similar goods made in the manufacturing towns of the North. The colored goods were excellent, and were we not assured of the contrary, we should have pronounced them eastern goods.

"The factory at Florence, owned by Martin, Weekly & Co., is doing a thrifty business. It works 46 looms—turning 1,600 spindles, and produces 80,000 yards of cloth per week. Besides this large amount of cloth, it manufactures also 6,000 dozen of thread per week. The weekly consumption of cotton is about 7,000 pounds, averaging 750 bales per year.

"As an instance of the prosperity of factories in this region, a new one is about being established on the same stream, on the opposite side, which it is calculated will consume forty bales of cotton per week.

"The factory in this city is about increasing its number of looms. At this time it works only forty, which are chiefly employed in manufacturing the finer qualities of goods. In a few weeks the present number of looms will be increased to 72. The cloths made at this factory are in high repute, and meet with ready sales."

A Capital Rat Story.—Rev. Walter Colton, in his agreeable and christian-like diary of a voyage to California in a man-of-war, entitled "Deck and Port," (in which, by the way, much is mildly and convincingly said against the spirit ration and flogging in the navy,) relates the following capital rat story:

"I have always felt some regard for a rat since my cruise in the Constellation. We were fitting for sea at Norfolk, and taking in water and provisions; a plank was resting on the sill of one of the ports which communicated with the wharf. On a bright moonlight evening, we discovered two rats on the plank coming into the ship. The foremost was leading the other by a straw, one end of which each held in his mouth. We managed to capture them both, and found to our surprise the one led by the other was stone blind. His faithful friend was trying to get him on board, where he would have comfortably quarters during a three years' cruise. We felt no disposition to kill either, and landed them on the wharf. How many there are in this world to whom the fidelity of that rat readeth a lesson!"

The Mother.—A writer beautifully remarks that a man's mother is the representative of his Maker. Misfortune, and even crimes, set up no barriers between her and her son. While his mother lives he will have one friend on the earth who will not listen when he is slandered, who will not desert him when he suffers, who will soothe him in his sorrow, and speak to him of hope when he is ready to despair.—Her affection knows no ebbing tide. It flows on from a pure fountain, and speaks happiness through the vale of tears, and ceases only at the ocean of eternity.

### The Man with a Big Foot.

We heard, a few days since, (says the Knickerbocker,) a laughable anecdote of a man with a big foot. He was a Buffalonian, who must be living now, for a man with so good a hold upon the ground is not likely to "drop off" in a hurry. He stepped one day into the small shop of a boot-maker, in the flourishing capital of old Erie, and asked Crispin if he could make him a pair of boots. Looking at his long splay pedal extremities, and then glancing at a huge uncut cow-hide that hung upon the wall, he said—

"Well, yes—I guess so."

"What time will you have them done? To-day is Monday."

"Well, it'll depend on circumstances; I guess I can have 'em done for you by Saturday."

On Saturday, therefore, the man called for his boots.

"Have you got 'em done?" said he, as he entered the little shop.

"No, I haven't—I couldn't; it has rained every day since I took your measure."

"Rained!" exclaimed the astonished patron—"well, what of that? What had *that* to do with it?"

"What had THAT to do with it?" echoed Crispin; "it had a *good deal* to do with it. When I make your boots *I've got to do it out doors*, for I haven't room in my shop, and I can't work out doors in rainy weather!"

Improvement.—"Great age," this we live in.—People don't laugh now-a-days—they indulge in merriment. They don't walk—they promenade. They never eat their food—they masticate it. Nobody has a tooth pulled—it is extracted. No one has his feelings hurt—they are lacerated. Young men do not go courting the girls—they pay the *young ladies* attentions. It is vulgar to visit any one—you must only make a call. Of course, you would not think of going to bed—you would retire to rest. Nor would you build a house—you would erect it.

An exchange asks:—Which is the deepest, the longest, the broadest, and the smallest grave in Esther church-yard?

That in which Miles Button lies buried; for it contains Miles below the sod, Miles in length, and Miles in breadth—and yet it is only a Button-hole.

From the Washington Union.

### Mr. Calhoun.

We seize the opportunity of laying before our readers the following beautiful tribute to the memory of Mr. Calhoun.—A correspondent informs us that "its author is one of the most distinguished men in the republic—one who, though he differed, as I myself have, from Mr. Calhoun on some subjects, yet now shows how fully competent he was to the appreciation of his real merits. The production is indeed a generous offering from one noble spirit to the memory of another." But why should we shroud the name of the author in mystery? His composition does honor to the living and to the dead. We have no hesitation in saying that it emanates from the pen of Richard Rush, esq., of Philadelphia, our late Minister to Paris, whose name is identified both with the politics and the literature of his country.

### A Short Notice of the Death and Character of Mr. Calhoun.

"If I could have but one hour more to speak in the Senate, I could do more good than on any previous occasion of my life."

These were among the last words of the lamented Calhoun. How appropriate to a patriot and statesman as the lamp of life was going out! "Save my country, Heaven!" were the dying words of Pitt.—We cannot know precisely what Mr. Calhoun would have said in the last hour he wished for; but we are sure he would have spoken with sincerity what he thought, and with the deepest love of country in his heart. This great "southerner," and great American, too, has passed away; and perhaps, since the death of Washington, no death in our country has awakened a sensation so nearly akin, in some of its striking characteristics, to that which was then produced. We have lost men whilst they were wielding, or who had in their day wielded, more political power; but not one to whose sheer intellectual and moral pre-eminence such general tributes seem to have been paid. Washington did not flatter the people; nor did Calhoun. Both loved republicanism; but both knew that men individually are prone to error, from ignorance, passion, and other causes; and that communities, speaking and acting thro' their majorities, must often be in error, too, and fall into delusions. Calhoun was never afraid to express this sentiment or act upon it. If Washington had not put himself against popular delusions on the subject of the militia and short enlistments, it may be doubted whether he could have carried us through the revolution, incomparable as were his qualities and powers of achievement otherwise. When the revolution was finished, his mighty fame overshadowed all competition; but he could hardly be prevailed upon to accept the chief magistracy. He yielded at last only to the unanimous, enthusiastic voice of an adoring, grateful country. As President, party was abashed in his presence. It stood off, and dared not approach him. Calhoun, though belonging to a party, rose above it. It was his opinion, in our age, that no man could be President unless he pandered to the public: as Bacon said, "Great heights were only to be reached by winding stairs." Calhoun's mind was prophetic, as well as fruitful and profound. He spoke not from passion but knowledge. "Her ample page, rich with the spoils of time," was before him, and he knew how to read it.

Of all Americans, he was almost the only one not overset by the great shock in Europe in 1848. That our citizens should have given the French republic a cordial first welcome, in order to a trial, if nothing more, and that both houses of Congress should have done the same, was natural, justifiable, and appeared to be of American obligation. But in the eye of the nation, in his place in the Senate, in the midst of enthusiasm for France, regenerated as was supposed, Calhoun paused. He invoked the resources of his own mind. He reasoned; he reflected. He did not believe that by suddenly "proclaiming" republics, they were to be made. He knew that all progress was not for the better, and when too rapid could not be good. The rights of man did not blind him to the nature of man. He knew all excellence to be of slow growth with nations as persons; that it comes of patience, education, long preparation and training, and more gradually to governments than men. His mind, full of light, inferred that such quick, convulsive movements in the other hemisphere must be the work, with exceptions the rarest, of a few selfish men in some places, and of what lord John Russell called "a society of circulating revolutionists" in others. The real masses, he believed, would be thrown into a worse condition than before. He saw, also, that these suddenly "proclaimed" republics were totally different from ours. His profound study and knowledge of the constitution of the United States, and of everything anterior that had led to the establishment of our own republic, taught him this. He believed that the inherent tendencies of these new republics were to disorder, even to communism; and he feared their deteriorating influences upon us. More especially did he fear it under our predispositions summarily to applaud all movements against existing authority in Europe, no matter what their nature, or who their instruments; and still the more especially, when numerous presses—those oligarchical engines in this country—not all of them the best fitted, it might be thought, to instruct and direct the public mind of a great nation, are yet so apt to decide in haste, and with a frightful certainty, "where angels fear to tread," upon all questions that come, foreign or domestic. He appreciated too much the immense value of the republic, to behold without grief the disparagement of even the name abroad, or without dread the recoil upon the very principle of equal rights, of which there was danger from the terrible abuses committed abroad under the cloak of democracy.

Mr. Calhoun's ambition was of the noblest, most inspiring kind. It always sought great public ends through noble means. Beautifully, most beautifully, did his colleague say, in announcing his death to the Senate, "We saw him a few days ago in the seat near me, he had so long occupied; we saw the struggle of a great mind to overcome the infirmities of a sinking body; IT WAS THE EXHIBITION OF A WOUNDED EAGLE, WITH HIS EYES TURNED TO THE HEAVENS IN WHICH HE HAD SOARED, BUT INTO WHICH HIS WINGS COULD NEVER CARRY HIM AGAIN."

The figure was as happy as touching. No man was more pure; rarely a public man as pure. He had the self-reliance of genius fertilizing in its own thoughts, and conscious of its own powers, but without a particle of arrogance or presumption. When, as a democrat of the Jefferson school, he entered Congress before the war of 1812, he soon opposed himself to embargoes and non-intercourse, as weapons unsuited to a brave people in avenging wrongs and insults. Yet they had been the policy of his party. To arraign it was dangerous at first to popularity. But he did: he, a young man, bold when boldness was wisdom; he, a young man, but then, as always, frank in all that was high-minded, and chivalrous under all circumstances. He was for drawing the sword against the gigantic mistress of the sea. He was for throwing ourselves at once upon our courage and exertions. The step was perilous, although one which his broad, sagacious mind told was as due to an enlightened estimate of national interests, as it was imperiously demanded by outrages upon our national honor—the persevering, shocking outrage of imprisonment.

He would have no more embargoes, no more nontrading, to stop *that*, to react upon *that* enormity.—His speeches in support of the war lifted up the feelings and judgment of the nation by their combination of fervor and originality, with the impressive eloquence of logic and discipline.

His mind was formed to lead in great affairs—to go to the top. It was at the top always that he found his natural element. His erect form at that day, his fine eye, his constant energy, and buoyant spirit, blended with a personal courtesy intrinsically and delightfully attractive—who that witnessed all this in him (and there are those of us who did) can ever forget it, or fail, now that his spirit is fled, to exalt to the proper height his manly bearing, devoted patriotism, and whole bright galaxy of his merits? He did honor to Carolina. He was one of the props of the Union. The times were dark. Britain was our foe; her formidable armies upon our shores, just fresh from victory over Napoleon's troops in Spain. Some among our friends quailed, and there were hosts of our own people against us. The vindication of the national rights fell upon the southern and middle States—the new-born West co-operating.—The North, as States with splendid exceptions, individually, protested against firing a gun. This is history. The gallant South stood up for the whole Union, on an indiscriminating estimate of duty to the whole, under the unparalleled aggressions of that day. Comparatively, she had scarcely a ship to be plundered, or a seaman to be impressed. Calhoun never faltered. His fidelity to his country's honor, his exertions in her cause, were intense and unremitting. The elder Dallas called him a young Hercules. He never pandered to the public; he largely helped to teach the public how to think; he never disguised his conduct or thoughts. His great competitor of Massachusetts, Mr. Webster, eagerly, magnanimously made this declaration in the Senate last month. The war fully and gloriously terminated, he afterwards assumed, at the call of Mr. Monroe, the direction of the war Department. In that sphere his administrative abilities were consummate. His brilliant course in the Senate since has been so eloquently protrayed by his great associates in that chamber, and by speakers in the other House of Congress, that inferior hands are warned not to touch upon it any more than upon his administration of the Department of State, or his career as Vice President.

Calhoun's whole public life was in harmony with his noble nature. A paramount principle of duty was forever present to him. It was ever the pillar of light. He sought public ends by means varying as facts varied and time interposed. In forty years, indeed; in an age of ceaseless activity and change; in the complications of policy and legislation incident to the shifting wants of a young and growing country teeming with production, and still new to many of the operations and schemes of national industry, he may be found the advocate of opinions which he afterwards saw cause to modify, alter, or abandon. So, among his illustrious compeers in the Senate—that band of statesmen really great, and, because they are so, now by universal acclaim looked to as pilots in the national storm that is raging—you might have beheld, all around, those who had been tariff and anti-tariff in opinion and conduct; bank and anti-bank; strict constructionists and latitudinarians. There is a difference, however—it points to the compass and foresight of Calhoun's mind.—Death has canonized him, and it may be spoken. He ended for free-trade—the principle to which the most enlightened and prosperous nations of the earth seem at length to be assenting. And he ended a strict constructionist of the enactments and guaranties—we say *guaranties* (no less than compromises)—of the constitution; the doctrine which time and experience seem more and more to have consecrated, as the best if not the only one for giving perpetuity to the Union of these States.

We do not design in this imperfect tribute to decide upon all the opinions of this remarkable man and great statesman, though we might be slow to condemn some that others may have condemned; but we consider the removal of such a public man from among us as a public calamity. Jefferson loved him; Madison loved him; Monroe loved him. The two latter confided in his counsels. All three honored him. Nor is it that we have been deprived of great talents that his loss is chiefly to be deplored, his memory to be ever revered. Talents, and great talents, are never wanting in the world. We have them here. In France you cannot count them up; their name is legion—thrice and again. In Germany, in England, in all great countries, they are exuberant. It is like the fame of heroes, which led an able writer to remark fifty years ago that it was "growing vulgar: heroes multiplied in every war, and stood so thick in their ranks in history as to be nearly undistinguishable from their soldiers." But high, resolute, uncompromising virtue, is another thing. It is of the gods. Mortals look up to it and do it homage, though it is so seldom that they can reach it. It was the virtue of Washington—his immaculate integrity, honor, and truth in all things, the extraordinary moral grandeur, almost more than human, centering in him and crowning all his actions—which induced an eloquent commentator, in summing up the complicated excellence of his character, side by side with great names of antiquity, and among the moderns, to exclaim, that in weighing *his* merits, no future Plutarch must attempt the iniquity of parallel."*

How durable, how expansive, how godlike, the homage rendered to virtue! It was Washington's towering supremacy in this that has placed him at the head of mankind. Without it, all his other transcendant deeds for us might have left his reputation in an orb no better than Cæsar's, Cromwell's or Napoleon's. This it was which prompted the most gifted genius perhaps in France—the nation in whose streets and highways you may daily meet generals famous in battle on a hundred fields, and statesmen of ability as numerous—to ejaculate, in despair perhaps of seeing his country regenerated in '48, "THAT THE WANT OF THE AGE WAS A EUROPEAN WASHINGTON."† The talents of Calhoun, commanding as they were, it might be thought could be matched.—But not easily can the strength and steadiness of his virtue be matched. Not easily his exemption from all that was underhand. Not so easily his scorn of all pandering to the public, as the price of his own exaltation. In all this the highest earthly praise can be justly bestowed by saying, THE SOUL OF WASHINGTON WAS IN HIM.

A few concluding words. Our material prosperity has been amazing, and the increase of our power. It is as certain that political morals increase in our land? There are minds that might be slow in coming to an affirmative answer. There are anxious minds that "dote yet doubt," fearing that our tendency will be downward. The widening arena of the contests for the presidency, and augmenting train of passion, intrigues, disappointments, exasperations, bitter exasperations, which they foment, seem enough, without other foreshadowings of ill flung across our path, to generate anxiety in the bosoms of the reflecting. If in all or any of these there be danger, let every occasion be seized of averting it.—Let the death of Calhoun be improved as one of them. Let our young men imitate him in the loftiness of his moral course, as the best public safeguard. That principle is one of the grand inculcations embalmed in Washington's immortal Farewell Address, as interwoven with national perpetuity.

Calhoun's example will be a high one to our young men. Let it be their ambition to imitate it—their vow. To such, determined to be great, and high in their present aspirations, as he was when young, and devoting themselves to severe study and self-discipline, as he did when young, it may, it will, make a call for inward conflicts to adhere to such an example. But let the motive be of strength sufficient to secure to them a victory so precious. A great country is to be in their hands. Its institutions, its freedom, its resources, its past and prospective renown, open to it a magnificent future. But not if subordinate men, with cunning minds, bear sway. This would lower our destiny. This would, must, in the sequel, undermine it, blast it, for all that is truly great and glorious in nations; all that is highest, purest, brightest, most lasting. And this withering of our high hopes would come to pass, though our fields might continue to produce their crops, our workshops their fabrics, our seaports, ships and steamers, our mines gold, and our population run on until we equal the Chinese.

The Senate has resolved that, at the call of his afflicted family, the remains of Mr. Calhoun are to be removed for interment in the bosom of his native State. They will be in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms. A deputation of senators is to form the solemn escort. In that State repose the ashes of the Marions, the Sumpters, the Laurenses, the Gadsdens, the Pinckneys, the Lowndeses, the Rutledges. These are among her illustrious dead.

"By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung."

The ashes of Calhoun will confirm, to late ages, the immortality of the sacred heap. Like Germanicus, he departed in life to return in death; and as the ashes of the great Roman were borne back to Italy, so will be those of Calhoun to his beloved Carolina. Mourning crowds will await their approach. Melancholy will be upon every countenance. All classes will assemble. The State will weep. The widowed partner of his heart will be in the thoughts of all, deepening the general gloom—as when Agrippina was seen bearing the urn of Germanicus. But let her, let all, take consolation in the certainty that his tomb will be as a place of pilgrimage, from which the youth of Carolina and of the nation may catch the inspirations of genius, of patriotism, and of virtue.

TEMPLE.

Philadelphia county, April 10, 1850.

* Funeral discourse on Washington, delivered in New York, 22d February, 1800, by the Rev. John M. Mason.
† Lamartine.


## DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT, BRACELETS, NECKLACE, AND MAGNETIC FLUID,

**For the removal and permanent cure of all Nervous Diseases,**

And of those complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the Nervous System.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

**Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt and Magnetic Fluid,**

Is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in Fits, Cramp, Paralysis and Palsy, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic, Gout, Epilepsy, Lumbago, Deafness, Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart, Apoplexy, Neuralgia, Pains in the Side and Chest, Liver Complaint, Spinal Complaint, and Curvature of the Spine, Hip Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Deficiency of Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Diseases, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

**A Derangement of the Nervous System.**

In Nervous Complaints, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity, and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

**Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,**

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

*They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances.* Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

**60,000 Persons,**

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous complaints, have been

**Entirely and Permanently Cured,**

when all hope of relief had been given up, and everything else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **Galvanic Belt**, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, Dyspepsia, or any other Chronic or Nervous disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the Galvanic Belt. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continus Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of Dyspepsia are permanently cured. A few days is often amply sufficient to eradicate the disease of years.

**Certificates and Testimonials,**

Of the most undoubted character, from all parts of the country, could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

**An Extraordinary Case,**

which conclusively proves that "Truth is stranger than Fiction." The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of medical science, is from the

**Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman**

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

Sidney, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

Dr. A. H. Christie—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of the Galvanic Belt and Necklace. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous system. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous system; everything that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the Galvanic Belt and Necklace, with the Magnetic Fluid. This was in June, 1846. To my great astonishment, in two days my Dyspepsia had gone; in eight days I was enabled to resume my pastoral duties; nor have I since omitted a single service on account of the Bronchitis; and my Rheumatic affection also ceased to trouble me. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned*; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestedly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the Belt and Fluid to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, with happy results, I believe in every case.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

**Dr. Christie's Galvanic Necklace**

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressing complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

**Dr. Christie's Galvanic Bracelets**

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates, from all parts of the country, of the most extraordinary character, can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of Dr. Christie's Galvanic Articles, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable*. They can be sent to any part of the country.

PRICES:

| | |
|---|---|
| The Galvanic Belt, | Three Dollars, |
| The Galvanic Necklace, | Two Dollars, |
| The Galvanic Bracelets, | One Dollar each. |
| The Magnetic Fluid, | One Dollar. |

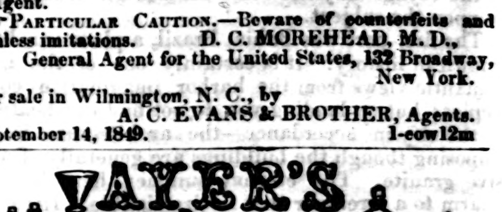
The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets, with full particulars, may be had of the authorized Agent.

☞ Particular Caution.—Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., General Agent for the United States, 132 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Agents.

September 14, 1849. 1-eow12m






**For the Cure of**

**COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.**

This truly valuable Remedy for all diseases of the Lungs and Throat, has become the chief reliance of the afflicted, as it is the most certain cure known for the above complaints. While it is a powerful remedial agent in the most desperate and almost hopeless cases of **Consumption**, it is also, in diminished doses, one of the mildest and most agreeable family medicines for common coughs and colds. Read below the opinion of men who are known to the world, and the world respect their opinions.

**From Professor Hitchcock.**

James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your CHERRY PECTORAL in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL. D.,
President of Amherst College.

**From the "London Lancet."**

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is one of the most valuable preparations that has fallen under our notice. After a careful examination, we do not hesitate to say we have a large appreciation of its merits and the fullest confidence in its usefulness for coughs and lung complaints.

Dr. Brewster, of Windham co., Conn., sends us the following testimony:

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir: I enclose you a certificate from Mrs. Catherine K. Cady, a highly respectable lady of this village, wife of Mr. Seth Cady, Deputy Sheriff of Windham county, Conn. The cure in her case was very prompt, and has attracted general attention.

W. A. BREWSTER, M. D.

West Killingly, Ct., Sept. 28, 1848.

This may certify that I was afflicted with a very severe cough in the winter of '47-'8, which threatened to terminate in Consumption. I had tried many medicines in vain, and was cured by the use of "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."

CATHERINE K. CADY.

**Direct Evidence.**

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir: Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough, and made use of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your Cherry Pectoral, the use of which I immediately commenced, according to directions. I have just purchased the fifth bottle, and am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine.

E. A. STONE, A. M.,
Principal Mt. Hope Seminary.

From Dr. Bryant, Druggist and Postmaster, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts:

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir: Enclosed please find remittance for all the Cherry Pectoral last sent me. I can unhesitatingly say that no medicine we sell gives such satisfaction as your's does; nor have I ever seen a medicine which cured so many cases of Cough and Lung Complaints. Our Physicians are using it extensively in their practice, and with the happiest effects. Truly yours, D. M. BRYANT.

Prepared by J. C. Ayer, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. C. EVANS & BRO., and Druggists generally throughout the State.

April 26, 1850 33-3m


**LIST OF BLANKS.**

County Court Writs;
Superior do. do
County Court Sub.;
Superior do. do.
County Court Fi. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
County Court Sci. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
Apprentice Indentures;
Letters of Administration;
County and Superior Courts Witness and Juror Tickets;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;
Commission to take Deposition;
County Ct. Execution;
Magistrate's do.
Capias ad Respondendum;
Overseer's Appointments;
Peace, State, and Civil Warrants;
Notes of Hand;
Attachments;
State Recognisance;
Military Ca Sa;
do. Execution;
Negro Bonds;
do. Bill of Sale;
Inspector's Certificates;
Certificates of Justices attending Court;
Marriage License;
Tax Receipts;
Insolvent Notices;
Writs of Ejectment;
Letters Testamentary;
Vendi. Exponas;
Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
do. Affidavits;
Garnishee Notices;
Checks, Cape Fear B'k;
do. Branch Bank of the State;
Notes, negotiable at Bank;
Administrator's Bonds;
Guardian do.
Appeal do.
Ca Sa do.
Sh'ff Appearance do.
Constable's do.
Sheriff's Tax do.
Forthcoming do.
Prosecution do.
Crew Lists;

Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of Fulton & Price.

All persons having claims against the late firm of Price & Fulton, will present them to the subscriber for settlement.

A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of Price & Fulton.

In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for value and efficacy far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

**REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.**

*New York, Feb. 17, 1848.*

Messrs. Sands:—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress: caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your valuable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,

D. PARENT.

*Consulate of France in the United States.*

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true. For the Consul-general of France,

*New York, Feb. 17, 1848.* L. BORG, Vice-Consul.

**CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED.**

Let the facts speak for themselves.—The following striking, and, as will be seen, permanent cure of an inveterate Cancer, is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once it will do again:—

*Stamford, Ct., Oct. 5, 1847.*

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:—Gentlemen—In the year 1842 I was attacked with a cancer in my neck, which soon extended its ravages over the side of my face, eating the flesh, and leaving the cords of my neck bare, discharging very freely, causing intense pain and suffering, depriving me of rest at night and comfort by day, destroying my appetite, and reducing me almost to the gates of death. I was attended by the first physicians in the state, who prescribed for me, and did all that skill and talent could effect, but during all the time I continued to grow worse under their care. In the Spring of 1844 I chanced to hear of the cures performed by your Sarsaparilla, and determined to try it. I had not used over two bottles before I felt its effects on my system most sensibly. My appetite was soon restored, my strength was increasing, the discharge from the cancer decreased, and I soon began to perceive that the flesh was healing. I continued its use according to directions, and also continued to grow better and better from day to day, until I have been fully and wholly cured by its use. It is now two years since I was cured, and I have remained perfectly well up to this day. I have delayed giving you this certificate, that I might ascertain whether the disease would reappear; but I am happy and most thankful to again repeat that the cure is a perfect one, and effected wholly by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The scars still remain; and all who know me, and many of the citizens of Stamford, can testify to the severity of my case and my sufferings, and the health-restoring power of your Sarsaparilla. I can with unhesitating confidence recommend its use to every sufferer afflicted with similar complaints. After experiencing what I have from its effects, I can say to one and all, "Hesitate and doubt no longer, but secure to yourselves the health-giving virtue this medicine can alone bestow."

Most gratefully I am, and shall always remain, your friend, ISAAC STEVENS.

**TESTIMONY FROM EUROPE.**

*Legation United States, Berlin, Prussia, April 8, 1848.*

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:—Gentlemen—Having seen your Sarsaparilla used in this city with great effect in a severe case of Scrofula, I have been requested to order three dozen bottles, which please send, on the payment of the enclosed draft on Messrs. Henschen & Unkhart, with the *least possible delay*. I am inspired only by a feeling of philanthropy, in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to the value of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be.

I am, Gentlemen, respectfully yours, &c. THEODORE S. FAY.

PREPARED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

**A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists**

100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New York.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5

☞ For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Druggists.